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A SHAMROCK FROM THE IRISH SHORE.

[On receiving a Shamrock in a letter from Ireland.]

BY D. FLORENCE MAC CARTHY.

O, Postman ! speed thy tardy gait;
Go quicker round from door to door;
For thee I watch, for thee I wait,
Like many a weary wanderer more.
Thou brighest news of bale and bliss—
Some life begun, some life well o'er.
He stops—he rings !—O Heaven ! what's this?
A Shamrock from the Irish shore !

Dear emblem of my native land,
By fresh fond words kept fresh and green ;
The presence of an unfelt hand—
The kisses of a lip unseen;
A throb from my dead mother's heart—
My father's smile revived once more.
O, youth ! oh, love ! oh, hope thou art,
Sweet Shamrock from the Irish shore !

Enchanter, with thy wand of power,
Thou mak'st the past be present still ;
The emerald lawn—the lime-leaved bower—
The circling shore—the sunlit hill;
The grass, in winter's wintriest hours,
By dewy daises dimpled o'er,
Half-hiding, 'neath their trembling flowers,
The Shamrock of the Irish shore !

And thus, where'er my footsteps strayed,
By queenly Florence, kingly Rome—
By Padua's long and lone arcade—
By Ischia's fires and Adria's foam—
By Spezzia's fatal waves that kissed
My Poet sailing calmly o'er;
By all, by each, I mourned and missed
The Shamrock of the Irish shore !

I saw the palm-tree stand aloof
Irresolute 'twixt the sand and sea ;
I saw upon the trellised roof
Outspread the wine that was to be,
A giant, flowered, and glorious tree
I saw the tall magnolia soar ;
But there, even there, I longed for thee,
Poor Shamrock of the Irish shore !

Now on the ramparts of Boulogne,
As lately by the lonely Rance,
At evenings as I watch the sun,
I look !—I dream ! Can this be France?
Not Albion's cliffs, how near they be,
He seems to love to linger o'er;
But gilds, by a remoter sea,
The Shamrock on the Irish shore !

I'm with him in that wholesome clime—
That fruitful soil, that verdurous sod—
Where hearts unstained by vulgar crime
Have still a simple faith in God.
Hearts that in pleasure and in pain,
The more they're trod rebound the more,
Like thee, when wet with Heaven's own rain,
O, Shamrock of the Irish shore !

Memorial of my native land—
True emblem of my land and race—
Thy small and tender leaves expand,
But only in thy native place.
Thou needest for thyself and seed
Soft dews around, kind sunshine o'er;
Transplanted, thou'rt the merest weed,
O, Shamrock of the Irish shore !

Here on the tawny fields of France,
Or in the rank, red English clay,
Though showest a stronger form perchance;
A bolder front thou mayst display,
More able to meet the scythe
That cut so keen, so sharp before;
But then thou art no more the blithe
Bright Shamrock of the Irish shore !

Ah ! me, to think thy scorns, thy slights,
Thy trampled tears, thy nameless grave
On Fredericksburg's ensanguined heights,
Or by Potomac's purple wave !
Ah ! me, to think that power malign
Thus turns thy sweet green sap to gore—
And what calm rapture might be thine,
Sweet Shamrock of the Irish shore !

Struggling, and yet for strife unmeet,
True type of trustful love thou art ;
Thou liest the whole year at my feet,
To live but one day at my heart.
One day of festal pride to lie
Upon the loved one's heart—what more !
Upon the loved one's heart to die,
O, Shamrock of the Irish shore !

And shall I not return thy love?
And shalt thou not, as thou shouldst be,
Placed on thy son's proud heart above
The red rose or the fleur-de-lis?
Yes, from these heights the waters beat,
I vow to press thy cheek once more,
And lie forever at thy feet,
O, Shamrock of the Irish shore !

Boulogne-sur Mer, March 17, 1865.—*University Magazine.*

IRISH NEWS.

On the night of the 9th ult. the schooner "Morning Star" of Wicklow went ashore on the rocks of Ballymacarty near Dungarvan and proved a total loss. Two men saved out of the crew of six.

Petitions against the return of the members for Athlone and Mayo have been lodged in Dublin.

By telegram of Feb. 12, we learn that a gale on the coast of Cork has been very disastrous. Several wrecks are reported near Ballycatton.

The Mallow Board of Guardians will appoint the Sisters of Mercy as nurses to the Workhouse hospital, their tender being received by a vote of fourteen for and eleven against at a recent meeting.

An atrocious and barbarous crime was committed recently within a short distance of Castlebar. A man named Bradley when returning home was met by a party of men, and with a blow of a stone was knocked off his horse, his skull being fearfully smashed. He was discovered by the police quite dead. The unfortunate man was after returning from England. The cause of the crime is not stated. Four arrests have been made an inquest will be held.

An instrument for observing the altitude of the sun has recently been found under a stone near the harbor of Valentia, Ireland, which is supposed to have belonged to one of the two ships of the Spanish Armada wrecked near that spot. When discovered it was enclosed in a case, which on being touched fell to pieces. The graduations were very carefully and accurately made, but there was no maker's name or date. The instrument was of a moral primitive kind, being intended to be suspended from the observer's thumb while he made the observation, and no such instruments have been used for the last 250 years or more.

The following placard was during the elections posted through the county Tipperary:—"Electors of Tipperary. Most certainly Mitchel or Kickham, with a staunch Home Ruler, will be nominated for our county. Pledge yourselves to no nominee of Gladstone, the turnkey who tried the bishops and priests. Who prepared their indictment for the Whigs? Answer, Lane, Joynt and Co. Where were our misrepresentatives from the Home Rule Conference? No eleventh hour converts for us. Amnesty! Home Rule! Sound Education! Homes and Altars free! You who returned the man in chains do your duty. God Save Ireland."

The Lord Chief Justice and Judge Morris opened the Circuit Court on March 12th at Galway.

Landed Estates Court.—Michael Markey vs. Robert J. M'Geogh. Michael Markey, tenant of the lands of Tullyogallahan, parish of Newtownhamilton, claimed the sum of £2,000 as payable to him by way of compensation under the Ulster tenant right custom. As an alternative count, in the event of their not proceeding under the tenant-right clause, he claimed loss sustained by getting his holding. Five years' rent, £30, the rent being valued at £23 13s—and compensation for improvements. After a hearing His Worship granted the sum of £480.

Hon. Robert Bourke, brother of the late Earl of Mayo, has been appointed Under Secretary for the Foreign Department.

On the 6th ult., in the Landed Estate Court, Dublin, the following sale of the estate of Gerald O'Farrell, owner and petitioner, took place. The lands of Brulanstown, containing 250½ acres, situate in the barony of Lower Slaner, County Meath, held in fee-farm, producing a profit rent of £126 16s. 8d.; and part of the lands of Rousky, containing 105 a., 1r., 3., situate in the same barony, also, held in fee-farm, producing a profit rent of £111 3s. 2d. Sold together for £3,020, to Mr. R. S. Reeves, in trust for Major Henry C. Singleton, of Adare House.

The "Gentleman Organ Grinder," after his extraordinary tour through Ireland, has been engaged to appear at the Royal Music Hall, Holborn, London, with his organ, donkey, cart, attendant, &c.

Sir James Hamilton, Mr. Robert Henderson, Mr. James P. Corry, Mr. Thomas Valentine, Mr. John Preston, are elected to serve as Harbor Commissioners for the port and Harbor of Belfast.

The thirty-ninth report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland has been issued. The report shows that, while school buildings had increased from 6,914 in 1871 to 7,050 at the close of 1872, there had been a decrease during that period of 11,552 children on the rolls, and of 8,029 in average daily attendance. This falling off is attributed by the Commissioners to two causes—decrease of the population, and the prevalence of epidemics. Of the 1,005,491 pupils on the rolls, the Church of Ireland claimed 80,893; Roman Catholic, 804, 222; Presbyterian, 112,455; and all other persuasions, 7,911.

In connection with the recent murder of Mr. Walsh, near Askeaton, County Limerick, three men are under arrest, charged with complicity in the crime. Two of the prisoners named Ryan were tried for having been parties to the attempt on the life of Mr. Starkie, which resulted in a man named Kilmaine being sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Diocese of Cloyne, Co. Cork.—At a meeting of the diocesan pastors of Cloyne, held after due canonical citation in Fermoy, on Wednesday, the 11th ult., presided over by Most Rev. Archbishop Leahy, of Thurles, Metropolitan of the province of Munster, the following members of the chapter were selected by ballot votes as suitable to succeed the late lamented Bishop Keane: Very Rev. John Canon McCarthy, P. P., Mallow, "Dignissimus;" Very Rev. Dean O'Mahoney, V. S., Michelstown, and Very Rev. John Canon Cullinane, P. P. and V. F., Macroom, "exequo digni." From the very high character of the first clergyman, not only in his own large county, but in every part of Munster, his high professional standing for 30 years among the Bishops of his province and the priests of his native diocese, there is scarcely room for doubting his confirmation by the Holy See. He is brother of the celebrated Father Justin McCarthy, his predecessor in Mallow, and known to most of the American Bishops who ever made any stay in southern Ireland. He is about 54 years of age, one of the students of the highest distinction in Maynooth 31 years ago—always the consistent advocate of every popular national movement in Ireland during his ministry, which has been exclusively confined to Mallow. The priests of Cloyne will be proud of such a bishop, and the Bishops of Ireland will unquestionably have a most respectable accession to the order when the mitre will be laid on the head of the zealous, learned, amiable, accomplished and patriotic pastor of Mallow.

The Irish "Times," of the 13th ult., says:—"The operations going on for some months, to reach the five feet seam of the Jarrow coal district, in the county of Kilkenny, were completely successful during the present week. Mr. Bryan, M. P., leased the mines on his property, Clough, county Kilkenny, about a year ago, to an English company, who have since employed capital and all the newest appliances to sink two more shafts, so as to penetrate below the nearly exhausted three-feet seam, which had so long supplied the best kind of Kilkenny authracite coal, known as the Jarrow. Several English miners have been employed, in conjunction with all the mining laborers available in the district, and the result is that the five feet seam was reached at a depth of 87 yards. The coal discovered is of the very best quality, and the area it covers promises to ensure for it, at a comsumption equal to that of the three-feet seam, fuel for one hundred years. Mr. Grace, the engineer, under whose directions the works have been conducted, is sanguine that, at a lower depth, a six-feet seam will be reached. Much satisfaction is felt in the district at this most important discovery."

The Seminary of Holy Cross Abbey, Tralee, under the direction of the Dominican Fathers, has been affiliated to the Catholic University of Ireland, at the request of the Very Rev. Eustace L. Murphy, O. P., Prior.

William Kenny, Esq., of Cragleigh, Ennis, and Michael Glynn, Esq., of Kilrush, have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Clare.

A threatening letter has been written to Mr. Edmond Foundation, the Park, Crusheen. It bore the Ennis post mark was legibly written in ink, on a sheet of white note paper, and signed "Rory of the Hills." It was of the usual character, and the authorities are endeavoring to trace its origin.

A Man named McDermott was found dead on the night of the 7th ult., by some person going home from the market, about two miles from Boyle. Deceased was a married man, and only returned some years ago from America, where he amassed a considerable sum of money. He rode his horse in and out of town. It seems he fell on his head. A large contused wound, showed that he met his death from fracture of the skull.

H. Lyle, Esq., of Oaks Lodge, Goshaden, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Derry.

On the night of the 11th ult., while a young man named Gleeson, residing near Thurles was returning home from the fair of Cashel, he was attacked by five men, who beat him severely and robbed him of £50.

The "Dublin Gazette," of the 13th ult., notices the appointment of Sir D. Corrigan, late M. P. for Dublin, as a Commissioner of National Education in the room of the late Baron Pigott, deceased. "Verily he hath his reward."

Mr. Thomas Fosberry, County Surveyor of Limerick, whilst out hunting, on the 12th ult., with Sir David Roche's hounds, sustained a severe injury, by being thrown from his horse. Mr. Fosberry is stated to have had his skull fractured, and to be in rather a prostrate condition.

R. H. Metge, Esq., of Athlumney, Navan, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Meath.

On the 6th ult., the dead body of a man named John M'Guinness, a watchman in the employment of Mr. Goodfellow, of Wentworth place, Dublin, was found floating in Ringsend Basin.

The case of Edward McHugh *v.* the Rev. Michael Cahill, came up in the Consolidated Chamber, Dublin, on the 13th ult. This was an action to recover a sum of £4,000, portion of the price of two Belfast newspapers sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. Mr. Monroe applied for liberty to plead several defences—namely that a part of the consideration for the purchase money was a transfer of certain debts, which turned out to be bad, thus reducing the claim to a sum in respect of which there were pleas of accord and satisfaction and set off. The motion was granted.

EASTERN NEWS.

Madame Camilla Urso the violinist, was severely burned on the hand and arm Monday at her rooms in Boston by the explosion of a bottle of kerosene standing too close to a lighted candle.

The Mississippi river is within sixteen inches of the height of the water in 1867. A big rise is coming down from the Arkansas river. Sunflower county, Miss., and the broken country are flooded. Local packets have stopped running, as no cotton can reach the bank. A ten-inch rise is yet expected.

An important contract was made on Monday between the Submarine Cable Printing Telegraph Company and the American and East India Telegraph Company, by which the latter company secures the use upon its projected cable from the United States to Japan and China of the inventions of W. E. Sawyer of Washington and J. G. Smith of New York, Superintendent of the Franklin Telegraph Company, which greatly increases the capacity of deep sea cables. The consideration given is said to be $750,000 of stock of the American and East India Company. By the use of these inventions the American and East India Company expect to be able to transmit messages across the Pacific at one-half the rates at which the business could be performed under the present system of operating cables.

The President has nominated James Coey as Postmaster of San Francisco, vice N. B. Stone, whose term expires in April. The nomination is regarded as certain of confirmation by the Senate.

The Convention to secure a recognition of the Christian religion in the United States Constitution was in session all day on the 10th inst. Resolutions were adopted condemning the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio on the subject.

The steamer "Edgar Stuart" has been released.

Heavy and constant snow storms so blocked the railroad about Summit and Alta that travel during the earlier part of the week was impossible, and very few trains got through. Snow ploughs were kept constantly at work, and it was with great difficulty and risk any portion of the road was kept open. On Tuesday the storm abated, and the first last-bound passenger train passed through at midnight.

The New York Central Railroad has declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on the 15th of April.

A fearful snowstorm has been raging in Western Canada accompanied by a heavy gale. The roads are all blocked.

A large number of Crispins are now on a strike in New York for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The manufacturers say they cannot afford it.

David M. Mellisy, formerly the financial editor of the New York "World," died at his residence in New York from congestion of the lungs.

The feeders in the Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph" office having struck for increased wages when the first edition was put on the press, they were promptly discharged, and girls now do the work at the wages paid the men.

Tim Collins has deposited $100 with the editor of the New York "Clipper," and has issued a challenge to fight Arthur Chambers at catch weight for $1,000 a side, or any man in America at 124 pounds for $1,000 a side.

The Custom-house officials of New York on Monday seized eight diamond rings, six gold watches and chains, and other jewelry, from a passenger on the steamer "Baltic," who had them concealed on his person and attempted to smuggle them through. The property is valued at about $15,000.

The boiler of the City Water Works at Binghampton exploded Tuesday forenoon, killing the engineer, and demolishing the boiler-house. The city is now without water. The Mayor has called a meeting of the Common Council to appoint a special patrol to guard against fires. It will take twenty-four hours to clear away the wreck and get the remaining boiler at work.

Senator Charles Sumner died in Washington on Wednesday, March 11th, at 3, p. m. His death was very sudden, he having attended to his duties as usual the previous day. Senator Sumner's death is much lamented and has created a profound sensation. Liberty of every kind had in him an active promoter and sincere sympathizer.

The City Solicitor has again decided against the right of women to serve on the Boston School Committee. He says the Supreme Court in its opinion only decided as to the constitutional right, making no reference to the statute.

Funeral of Ex-President Fillmore—Buffalo was on Thursday in the deepest mourning, on the occasion of the funeral of Ex-President Fillmore. Flags were at half-mast on all the public and private buildings and the shipping in the harbor, and the principal streets through which the funeral passed were heavily draped. At 9. a. m., religious services were held at the late residence of deceased, at the close of which the remains were borne to the hearse and taken to St. Paul's Cathedral, escorted by a military guard, where from 10 o'clock until the hour for closing the casket a continuous line of citizens passed, taking a last look at the face of deceased.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Colonial Office has received the following official dispatch:

Headquarters Ashantee Expedition, February 18.

The King has sent a thousand ounces of gold as the first instalment of the indemnity, with a request for peace. I have received his envoy, Toomah, and sent a draft of the treaty to Coomassie for signature. An officer from Glover's force passed through Coomassie on the 10th unmolested, although he had an escort of only twenty men. The last detachment of whites will embark for home on the 22d. The sick and wounded are doing well. Wolseley.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a long statement signed by Charles Orton. He confesses that he at once recognized the Tichborne claimant as his brother, but that his silence was bought by five pounds paid monthly for a year, with the promise of a thousand or two more at the conclusion of the trial.

A jute spinning mill in Dundee was burned Monday night. Loss estimated at $100,000. Seven hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Stanley, the "Herald" correspondent, telegraphs from Lisbon that negotiations between Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of Ashantee are completed. The King agrees to pay fifty thousand ounces in gold, and renounces all claim to Adansi and other territory, as specified, and consents to withdraw from Appoloma and the coast provinces; to keep the road free from Coomassie and the River Prah; protect commerce, prohibit human sacrifices, and to keep the peace forever.

A "Standard" special from Spain says Serrano and Gen. Dominguez are at Castro-Urdiales, twenty-five miles east of Santander on the Bay of Biscay, and are daily receiving reinforcements. Don Carlos has ordered siege operations against Irun and Bidasoa.

In the Assembly, Monday, M. de Keratry presented a petition, in which M. Gambetta is accused of having sacrificed the National defence to political designs. Deputies of the Right resolved to demand an immediate consideration of the petition.

It is estimated that it is possible that the Queen may formally open Parliament in person on the 19th instant.

If his health permits, Gladstone will resume the leadership of the Liberals in 1875. The members of the late Cabinet held a meeting, and at the request of Gladstone agreed to accept the temporary leadership of the Marquis of Hartington. A party of the Liberals, however, propose temporarily to follow the lead of Vernon Harcourt or Robert Lowe.

Latest dispatches from the Ashantee Expedition state that the British loss in the war was 16 killed and 368 wounded.

Jean Cruveilhier, the eminent French physician, is dead, aged 83.

A diplomatic dispute has arisen between Turkey and England, in consequence of the arrest of a British subject at Lahez.

A letter from Havana says the city is filled with volunteers, who are daily departing for the seat of war. Each receives $100 from the Government on entering the barracks, and has $800 deposited to his credit in the bank, subject to the order of himself or heirs at the end of six months' service. All look well, and in marked contrast with the militia, who received but $10.

Serrano has assumed supreme command of the forces operating against the Carlists in the North.

The report that General Concha is to be Captain-General of Cuba in place of Jovellar is confirmed.

Prince Soutzo has been condemned in Paris to four years imprisonment for shooting the young Roumanian Prince Ghika, in a duel, last year.

Among the passengers in the "Ville du Havre" when she was lost, says the "Illustration" of Bagota of the 13th ult., was the eminent Columbian historian, Felipe Larrazabal, but up to that date it was not known if he had perished or not. He had with him important documents for the continuation of his history of Bolivar.

A grand skating "fete" was held at St. Petersburg, in connection with the festivals attending the marriage of the English duke with the Russian duchess. The park was magnificently decorated and illuminated, and the scene is described as unusually brilliant and fascinating. An English account of it, while it notices the numerical excess of English skaters over those of other nations, concedes the palm for gracefulness and skill to Miss Jewell, daughter of the American Minister at the Russian Court.

The last of the present elections in Ireland will be that to be held on the 17th, for Wexford County. The candidates are Sir George Bowyer, an Englishman, who at one time represented Dundalk on Liberal principles, and now professes to advocate Home Rule; and Mr. Keyes O'Cleary, a young Irish gentleman of ability and patriotism, who is famous for his chivalrous devotion to the cause of the Pope; he, too, is a Home Ruler, and his declaration on this and other public questions is as explicit as can be desired; Mr. J. T. Power, the late Whig member, and Mr. Hall Dare, the Tory nominee. We trust the men of Wexford will be true to their historical traditions and return to the Home Rule candidates at the head of the poll.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 14, 1874.

CAOCH, THE PIPER.

BY J. KEEGAN.

One winter's day, long, long ago,
When I was a little fellow,
A piper wandered to our door,
Gray-headed, blind, and yellow—
And O! how glad was my young heart,
Though earth and sky looked dreary—
To see the stranger and his dog—
Poor "Pinch" and Caoch O'Leary.

And when he stowed away his "bag,"
Cross-barred with green and yellow,
I thought and said, "In Ireland's ground
There's not so fine a fellow."
And Fineen Burke and Shane Magee,
And Eily, Kate, and Mary,
Rushed in, with panting haste, to "see,"
And "welcome" Caoch O'Leary.

O! God be with those happy times,
O! God be with my childhood,
When I, bare-headed, roamed all day
Bird-nesting in the wild-wood—
I'll not forget those sunny hours,
However years may vary;
I'll not forget my early friends,
Nor honest Caoch O'Leary.

Poor Caoch and "Pinch" slept well that night,
And in the morning early
He called me up to hear him play
"The wind that shakes the barley."
And then he stroked my flaxen hair,
And cried—"God mark my deary,"
And how I wept when he said "farewell,
And think of Caoch O'Leary."

And seasons came and went, and still
Old Caoch was not forgotten,
Although I thought him "dead and gone,"
And in the cold clay rotten.
And often when I walked and danced
With Eily, Kate, and Mary,
We spoke of childhood's rosy hours,
And prayed for Caoch O'Leary.

Well—twenty summers had gone past,
And June's red sun was sinking,
When I, a man, sat at my door,
Of twenty sad things thinking.
A little dog came up the way,
His gait was slow and weary,
And at his tail a lame man limped—
'Twas "Pinch" and Caoch O'Leary.

Old Caoch! but ah! how woe-begone!
His form is bowed and bending,
His fleshless hands are stiff and wan,
Ay—Time is even blending
The colors on his threadbare "bag"—
And "Pinch" is twice as hairy
And "thin-spare" as when first I saw
Himself and Caoch O'Leary.

"God's blessing here," the wanderer cried,
"Far, far be hell's black viper;
Does any body hereabouts
Remember Caoch the Piper?"
With swelling heart I grasped his hand;
The old man murmured "Deary!
Are you the silky-headed child
That loved poor Caoch O'Leary?"

"Yes, yes," I said—the wanderer wept
As if his heart was breaking—
"And where *a vhic machree*,"* he sobbed,
"Is all the merry-making
I found here twenty years ago?"—
"My tale," I sighed, "might weary,
Enough to say—there's none but me
To welcome Caoch O'Leary."

"Vo, Vo, Vo!" the old man cried,
And wrung his hands in sorrow,
"Pray lead me in *asthore machree*,
And I'll *go home* to-morrow.
My 'peace is made'—I'll calmly leave
This world so cold and dreary,
And you shall keep my pipes and dog,
And pray for Caoch O'Leary."

With "Pinch" I watched his bed that night,
Next day, his wish was granted;
He died—and Father James was brought,
And the Requiem Mass was chanted—
The neighbors came;—we dug his grave,
Near Eily, Kate, and Mary,
And there he sleeps his last sweet sleep—
God rest you! Caoch O'Leary.

* Son of my heart.

DUELLING IN IRELAND.—Dr. Maurice Corr, an old and much respected member of the medical profession in Dublin, has contributed to the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, a remarkable, and remarkably interesting series of "Reminiscences of Duelling in Ireland." Dr. Corr speaks with authority on the subject, for in nearly every one of "the events" which he records, he was present as professional attendant on one or other of the parties concerned, and was intimately and accurately acquainted with the causes, as well as with the results of "the affairs." The immediate object of Dr. Corr in writing and publishing these "reminiscences," is to enforce and to illustrate a partly medical, and partly scientific theory as to the distance from which deadly aim with pistols is possible, and probable. But his theory will be far away the less interesting portion of his paper, and its chief and special attraction will be found to lie in his vivid and vividly-written record of the circumstances and the accompaniments of the duels of which he was an eye-witness. Dr. Corr, however, does not confine his narrative to "the events," *quorum magna* (at least to a certain extent) *pars fuit*; but adds zest to his picture of past times by ample references to celebrated duels of which he knew only from reliable hearsay, or from the public journals of the period. Without such reference his paper would have been incomplete, and, therefore, we have from him full details of some of Sir Jonah Barrington's most memorable "affairs," and the historic and fatal event with D'Esterre, in which the great Irish Emancipator was himself a reluctant principal. For all these we must refer the reader to the magazine itself, and we promise that they will be fully repaid for their trouble. As we have said, the "reminiscences" are abundant, and are gracefully as well as graphically recorded. Dr. Corr is one of the few survivors of a generation that has seen strange things in the Ireland of a gone era, and we hope for many such series of "reminiscences" of other events besides duelling from one who was himself a witness of them, and has shown such a capability of pleasantly writing them.

GALWAY DOCKS.—We learn by the *Galway Express* that the dock gates are now completed, and that navigation need be no longer interrupted. The Graving Dock entrance dam is also in working order.

AN editor, who speaks with the air of a man who has discovered a new fact by experience, says that the way to prevent bleeding at the nose, is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

The Voice of the Hustings.

What was once termed the Liberal Party is now certainly without a particle of standing in England. It is long since it had a character in Ireland. The voice of the nation is clearly against its continuance as a power in the State. In some cases, where there was every facility for a fair stand up fight, the Whigs have been beaten by a majority of two to one. This is a fact, account for it as men please. Even in instances where, some years ago, none save Liberals dare show face, the Tories have been returned amid cheers and rejoicing. All sorts of ingenious explanations are being made by the Ministerial organs for their signal defeat; but the patent fact is, they have lost caste, and must go through a winnowing process before they can hope again to recover the ground they have so clearly lost.

If Mr. Gladstone ambitions the high privilege of directing the destinies of the British nation, he must try to get rid of the bigots and anti-Catholic Radicals. It will not do to court Catholic votes to-day, and Orange influence to-morrow. There must be a cessation of the blowing "hot-and-cold" process, if genuine Liberalism is to have a habitation and a name in these countries. As remarked in our last, Whiggery is dead in Ireland. In Belfast, where, if the Catholics happened to be Whigs instead of Home Rulers, two Liberals could be returned without any serious difficulty, two Tories of the old type are the chosen representatives. So it is in all other places where the Nationalists are in the minority. This is instructive. It tells Gladstone, in as plain words as possible, that there are only two parties in Ireland—Nationalists and Tories. In the few instances in the North where the Tenant-Right advocates had been returned under the name of Liberals, the Home Rule vote was the undoubted cause. The Nationalists did not consider it prudent to send an enemy of the industrious farmer to the House of Commons, where even a friend could be elected without compromise of principle. Hence they did the best thing to the selection of a Home Ruler, in putting a Tenant-Righter in place of an Exterminator. Newry, in particular, distinguished itself in this respect. It sent the lord of land about his business, and adopted an honest advocate of the right to live in place of him. This was a very legitimate and commendable use of the Repeal vote. Where a true man could not have a chance of success, an advanced Liberal should, in every instance, get the preference to a violent Orange exterminator.

In the midst of the Irish rejoicing, one is reminded by the return of The O'Donoghue that there is still room for more stirling honesty and uncompromising integrity in the National camp. The place hunter, the corruptionist, and violator of solemn vows and pledges, can always count on sympathizers. This is a humiliating reflection. It shows clearly that there is an undercurrent of meanness and tergiversation in certain grades of our people. But it would be, perhaps, too much to expect that slaves could divest themselves all at once of their old habits and idiosyncracies. The appeal, "ad misere cordiam," is too potent for their yielding nature, and they listen to the heart instead of the head, though convinced that the former is not in all cases the best of instructors. A little more experience, however, of the power of the secret vote will give them confidence, and with confidence and experience will come that firmness and sound discrimination which freemen alone can properly value and appreciate.

On the whole, as we anticipated, Ireland has so far done her duty. Much new blood has been infused into the veins of the body politic. A very promising beginning has been made in the right direction. The next General Election, which may be sooner than many expect, will accomplish what the present one has left undone. Had there been a little more time given for organization, the Irish vote would have been such a power in the House of Commons as no Minister saw or felt since the days of Cromwell. Some eighty or ninety Nationalists, pledged to oppose every Government refusing to make Ireland a nation, would have confronted the Ministerial Benches. With such an array to cross his path, Gladstone would have even a worse prospect than the Tories have provided for him. He foresaw that, and precipitated the election accordingly. As matters stand, however, Ireland occupies a proud position, and can well command more than ordinary attention. Her true sons have no cause to blush for their part in the election, but, on the contrary, have every right to be satisfied under the circumstances of the general result.—[Connaught Ranger.

THE POLICY OF THE HOME RULERS.—The following letter from Mr. Mitchell Henry has been forwarded to the Dublin "Freeman" by telegram from Mount-Bellew-Bridge:

"SIR—The boroughs of Ireland have nobly done their duty. Victory after victory has been won all along the line, culminating in the return of the Home Ruler, in place of the most truthful, conscientious, hard-working representative that any constituency ever returned to Parliament—the universally-respected Jonathan Pim—solely because he was not a Home Ruler of that robust type who will be satisfied by nothing less than the restoration of a National Parliament. This week the counties will follow; and by the 15th instant we can count our forces. Concerted action amongst the newly-elected members must now be our policy. The situation is perfectly clear. Whether Whig or Tory be in power, the despised Home Rulers of Ireland will hold the key or the position; but if a single vote is given to them by either side until the terms of allegiance have been clearly and formally settled, the spell will have been broken, and disaster will surely follow. Let, then, those who are entrusted with the representation of their country, in this crisis of her fate, hold a solemn Conference in Dublin before Parliament meets. Let that Conference be open to the public as auditors, for we have nothing to conceal, and let a settled course be agreed upon.

"I need say no more, but, at the risk of being charged with presumption, I desire, by your leave, to say nothing less. There are reasons patent to every one who has been actively mixed up with recent events why this policy should be recommended instantly and publicly in the face of day."

THE "Times'" Calcutta correspondent says Allahabad draws startling pictures of distress at Gurrackpore. Starving children are entering the missionary orphanage. Relief works are crowded occasionally. Women and children in great numbers are employed on the roads. There has been a Moplah outbreak at Travancore. Troops have been called out.

THE two or three Americans who have received the "Cross of St. Maurice" from the King of Italy will be pleased to hear that Victor Emanuel's favorite jest is, that "there are two things he never refuses to any man—a cigar and a Cross of St. Maurice."

Dry Goods.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE

SYSTEM.

THE GRAND OLD PRINCIPLE OF **ONE PRICE** IS TELLING WITH WONDROUS effect. What a change! Two years ago, when GLEESON & FELL instituted the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, the Retail Dry Goods Business was very defective in its workings, if not absolutely dishonest. If a tradesman ask $40 for an article, and can afford to and does take $30, we consider it—in fact we cannot look upon it in any other light—a dishonest attempt. To say the least of it, it is an extortion, and a rotten way of transacting business, engendering suspicion, distrust, want of confidence, and a fearful loss of time. We have led the forlorn hope on this masked battery of double dealing, and so far as our firm is concerned, we have achieved a perfect victory. We have effected a radical change, simplified business, and given confidence to those that visit us. We are the pioneers of the One Price System in San Francisco. Others, seeing the vast and healthy results accruing through our simplicity of business, have pretended, or to be more generous, they have tried to follow in our footsteps, but they have not the moral courage to carry it out in its entirety. The fact is, they can't refuse coin—it is a moral inability with them—and they take the offered bid, comforting themselves with the assurance that they will make up the difference on the first purchaser they can successfully operate on. Yet, while these men are fighting for price the livelong day, GLEESON & FELL are doing their business as easy, as far as price is concerned, as if they were sitting in an old arm chair. We have established a confidence, and that confidence is extending every day, and as a natural result, our business is increasing in proportions. We have proved to the public that we buy our goods cheap. Always on the alert to pick up cheap lots, watching the city market closely, with coin in hand, with experienced buyers abroad, and a credit unlimited, we cannot fail to succeed. The public cannot forget that GLEESON & FELL alone broke down the high prices of goods, and we believe that GLEESON & FELL are the only firm in the city that conducts its business on the One Price System.

Our Great Sale will continue until the first of March. See us at once. It would be absurd to particularize any class of goods. All the Departments are reduced to the lowest possible fraction.

By order

GLEESON & FELL,

PEOPLE'S PALACE,

THE GREAT

Commission House

OF THE

STATE!

Nos. 911 and 918 Market street,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

fe14tf

SEWING MACHINES.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make $12 50 per day, $75 per week

AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE,

FOR DOMESTIC USE,

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!

With the New Patent

Button Hole Worker,

Patented June 27, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed SEWING MACHINE for *Family Work*. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Straight *Eye Pointed Needle*, SELF-THREADING, direct upright POSITIVE MOTION, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates BY WHEEL and on a TABLE. *Light Running*. Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high-priced machines. Has *Patent Check* to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH, (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, *fine* and *coarse*, from CAMBRIC to heavy Cloth or LEATHER, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is HEAVILY CONSTRUCTED to give it STRENGTH; all the parts of each Machine being *made alike by machinery*, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. *Rapid, Smooth* and *Silent* in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC; MECHANICAL INVENTION, at *Greatly Reduced Price*.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price. MRS. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One," (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with *all the fixtures*, and *everything complete* belonging to it, including SELF THREADING NEEDLE, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to *any part* of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, ONLY FIVE DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 *extra*, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

SPECIAL TERMS, and *Extra* Inducements to MALE and FEMALE *Agents*, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our NEW MACHINES on *Exhibition* and *Sale*. COUNTY RIGHTS given to smart agents FREE. Agents' *complete outfit* furnished without any EXTRA CHARGE. Samples of *sewing*, descriptive circulars containing *Terms*, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., SENT FREE. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—*Farmers' Journal, New York.*

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BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE,
COR. GREENWICH & CORTLANDT STREETS, N. Y
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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

---AT THE---

American Exchange Cigar Stand

YOU can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc. [dec27-tf.]

-----AT THE-----

Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand

YOU can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc [no29-tf]

S. A. GORDON. M. BURKE.

Market street Cigar Store, CORDON & BURKE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

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Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO
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MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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Smoking and Chewing Tobaccoes, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Lorrillard's Coarse Rappee, Maccoboy, Scotch and Lundyfoot Snuffs. Gail and Ax's and F. A. Goetz's German and American Smoking Tobaccoes. my 31-3m

B. C. DUFFY,

CIGAR Manufacturer.

No. 950 Market Street,
Corner of Powell,
SAN RANCISCO.

We employ none but white help.
fe1-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELMONT PARK

NOW OPEN AGAIN FOR THE PIC-NIC SEASON Military Companies and Societies wishing to make arrangements for pic-nics, will do well to visit these grounds before going anywhere else, as they are this season able to get railroad accommodations again. For further particulars inquire of WM. JANKE, every day, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at Smith's cigar store, corner Washington and Kearny sts. fe21tf

South End Oyster House.

FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplante or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,

672 Howard St., near Third (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

Gladstone's "Revolutionary Measures."

[From the London Times.]

The most revolutionary measures passed in the present generation are the two great Acts respecting Ireland. By "revolutionary" we mean opposed to the general constitutional and social traditions of the kingdom. In 1868 the Fenian rising had just been suppressed, and the great body of the English Liberals, while willing to accord all necessary measures to the Crown for dealing with treason, demanded that the grievances which were held to alienate the Irish Catholic and the Irish peasant should be removed. The leaders of the Liberal party, with Mr. Gladstone at their head, undertook to do this, but they never affected to conceal that what was to be done was without precedent in British legislation. An Established Church and a real ownership in land are so essentially a part of English policy in the opinion of the most powerful class in English society, and an attack upon them was likely to cause so great an alarm among those who form the majority on both sides of the House, that Mr. Gladstone found it necessary to lay the deepest stress on the difference between the two islands, and to urge that the precedents of Irish legislation could never apply to England. The Government was certainly wielding the axe instead of the pruning-knife, but it was urged that this was necessary in dealing with an utterly abnormal state of society. The argument was reasonable, opposition slackened, and the Acts were passed in successive years, but the opposition to the Government engendered by such legislation must necessarily be great. There would first be those who are connected with the assailed interests in Ireland, and all their sympathizers in Great Britain. These alone would be powerful; but they have been reinforced by a strong body representing English interests. Whatever may have been the convictions or intentions of Mr. Gladstone, it is the fact that the exceptional character of his Irish legislation has not been recognized by the advanced Liberal party in England. They have treated the Irish Church Act, and in some measure the Irish Land Act, as foreshadowing future legislation in this island. Since 1869 the question of disestablishing of all churches has been more freely mooted than before; the change has come to be regarded as a possible object for future agitation, and not even the overpowering majorities which have rejected Mr. Miall's motions can reassure those who find the Irish precedent incessantly quoted by the Radical party. The connection between the Irish Land Act and any English project is less immediate, yet one cannot but feel that in the discussions now so frequent about the tenure and transfer of land, its cultivation and the condition of those who work on it, the Irish Act of 1870 does stand in the background, a portentous piece of legislation, making its presence sensible to all. These two measures alone would be sufficient to account for the alienation of the most powerful and strongly organized classes of English society. Even assuming Mr. Gladstone to be unwilling to go further in the same path, has he not led others into it, and made it almost inevitable that some future Minister should make similar concessions to the English democracy?

Meddling and Muddling.

The remarks below merely give a voice to what every one must feel with regard to the interference of priests in politics. In matters of religion we acknowledge their superiority, and gladly follow their guidance, but with our action in politics there should be no intermeddling. The men of Limerick nobly vindicated their liberty of choice in the election of O'Sullivan and the defeat of Kelly, and we may soon expect to hear of other triumphs against the same pressure, for we live in an enlightened age:

"I yield to no one in my respect for the clergy of the church, or my admiration of their purity and intelligence, but I cannot submit my judgment in political matters to be entirely controlled by the priests of my church. I am perfectly willing to render "unto Cæsar what is Cæsar's, and unto God what is due to God," still having in my memory the many persons thrust on the people by the expressed wish or direct influence of the clergy, and knowing the outcome of such, remembering the many impositions, the ascertained false characters of the men when they had obtained their seats in the British House of Commons, not only to their constituencies, but to the priests themselves, to whose influence they often owed their seats. Remembering all this, I cannot permit the clerical interference of the Bishop of Salford and his Jackal to go unquestioned, and in doing so I am not guilty of any disrespect to my spiritual chief, nor denying any tenet of religion; but by neglecting to point out to my readers this piece of ecclesiastical meddling and muddling I would be wanting in my duty to my readers and my devotion to my country.

When, by an oversight, Mr. Butt's nomination became invalid (for Manchester) the Home Rule Association, after mature consideration and discussion, came to the decision to advise our countrymen to observe a total abstention from voting for any party, Whig or Tory, and let the Saxons for once fight the battle by themselves. It was thought that the clergy would not interfere with the people one way or the other, Vain hope! Dr. Vaughan issued to all his clergy a short pastoral letter which was read in all the churches on Sunday last, advising the people who form his flock to vote with the Tories, the hereditary foes of the Catholic Church and of the Irish people, whose very instincts are hatred of all toleration of any party but their own Knownothingness. To assist the Bishop, and, if possible, to add more weight to his lordship's letter, another person, with a presumptuous insolence only equalled by his spirit of dictation, acts the part of the Jackal for the respected Bishop, and coolly tells the Irish people to vote for the Tories. The most I can say for him is that he is a respectable Catholic gentleman who never goes, or did go, among the Irish, and who would not give anything to Irish nationality on any account, although himself an Irishman. Irishmen, at home and abroad, this is a matter that concerns you all; will you permit any more dictation to you in politics? Remember it is not a question of religion, and to turn a deaf ear to a priest or a bishop on the subject of politics is no sin; you can judge in political and temporal affairs as well as the clergy; you know what man will suit your political creed best, what party will be most devoted to the interests of our unhappy country. Remember the perjured Keogh—so help me God Keogh—was the pet of the clergy; and how did he keep his oath? By taking the first judgeship offered him, although he had publicly sworn not to take place or position from the government while certain disabilities poured down on our country; yet you know how he kept his oath! You, too, know how he repaid all the loving care of the clergy when he acted the part of the priest-hunter and felon-setter in the Galway petition case, when he returned dozens of priests for prosecution; and yet he had been the nominee of the priests and had their influence! Thus in politics the clergy are liable to judge wrong as well as other men. I do not seek to destroy the people's respect for the clergy, but it is time to disabuse their minds of the belief that they would sin in not voting for the candidates that the priests think fit to recommend. It is time that we exercised the right of judging for ourselves in politics, and not be made the tools of any body of men, in this teiling the people what is right! Do not seek to rob or in the smallest way curtail the political action of the priest or bishop in his own individual action, because the priest has the same, exactly the same right as another man to vote for whom he pleases; but I do condemn a practice of using clerical influence at election times to coerce the opinion of flocks in favor of Whig or Tory. In the Bishop's letter there is a recommendation to vote for the Tory candidates, Birley and Callender, because they are in favor of religious education for "England but not for Ireland," as "that would hand over the schools to the Romish priests." Such was the answer given to an Irish elector at a meeting of the above-named gentlemen last week. Here we have the deplorable spectacle of a Catholic Bishop of high culture and scholarly attainments telling his flock to vote for the inveterate enemies of Roman Catholicism, the persistent foes of education, the opponents of progress and intelligence, and the advocates of retrogression. I would ask the gentleman who acts the part of the lion's follower what right has he to dictate how the Irish vote is to go; is it in virtue of all the money he has given to Irish nationality, or because he works among his countrymen, and is so popular? If this is so, then he has no right, for he is not of the people.

Perhaps the greatest evil of all this unhappy meddling is the use to which his lordship's letter has been put, that is, it has been copied on large posters and printed on green ink by the Tory Party and made use of to deceive the too credulous Celt who will go thoughtlessly to the voting booth and give his vote to the very men who will rule Ireland with blood and iron, keep our imprisoned brothers in prison longer, and if they dared would imitate the action of Bismarck on the continent; the letter of the Jackal is also neatly copied and made to serve a similar purpose, and is also printed in the national colors. But I hope that on next Thursday, on the day of polling, that not one of our country people here will go near the Tory or Whig camp, but let the Saxon see that we can do without an active interference in their struggles and give a decisive answer to the Catholic clergyman who seeks to make a tool of the Irish vote and constitutes himself an electioneering agent for Whig or Tory. Bishop Vaughan is an Englishman and loves his country, England, better than the Irishman's. Remember his correspondence with Mr. John Barry, the secretary of the "Confederation," and how he stated that "men-adventurers were trading on patriotism." Let a love of country be your guide in giving your votes, and common sense be your mentor all over England, Ireland, and Scotland, and, remember, only choose the men who will assist you in getting restitution of your old parliament—men who will strike the fetters from our imprisoned brothers, and will assist to bring back our brothers and sisters from every part of the earth.—*Don Bernardo, in the Tuam Herald.*

The Irish House of Commons, 1790.

The great historical picture, the Irish House of Commons, 1790, is now on view at the Mayoralty House, Boston. The public have thus the opportunity of seeing this great work of art, which not only claims admiration on its intrinsic merits as a triumph of the artist's pencil, but as illustrating an historical tableaux, that vividly appeals to the national sympathies. The following description of the picture is taken from a notice in the "Irish Daily Telegraph":—

We are introduced to "the House" on a very full night, for it was known that John Philpot Curran, "clarum ac venerabile nomen," would make his maiden speech on a subject that was eminently calculated to stir his great heart to its inmost core, and draw forth all his wondrous powers of oratory; for it dealt with Ireland's independence and the honor of her representatives. As we stand at the bar of the paved octagonal chamber and glance up the centre to the last speaker of the Irish House of Commons, our attention is arrested by a speaker standing midway on the right, in front of the Opposition benches, and facing the Ministerial side of the House. The figure is clad in black, the sombre hue of the garments contrasting strongly with the varied Volunteer uniforms about. We at once recognize the homely but mobile and expressive face of the undaunted advocate, whose untarnished honor not all the wealth of England's treasury could buy, whose intrepid courage not all her might could cow when the martyrs of liberty invoked the aid of his learning and his eloquence—the immortal Curran. His right arm is uplifted, and while he denounces the corruption by which it was being sought to undo the great work of '82, and wrest from Ireland her national independence, he is plainly pointing at two of the most active and abandoned of its agents, who are in whispered converse at the end of the Ministerial benches—Mr. Secretary Cook and the renegade Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare. A nobler scene for effort of patriot and orator probably no man ever had; and it has been reproduced on the canvass by Messrs. Barraud and Havter with a strength of grasp, a delicacy of touch, a varied beauty of coloring, and an eminently artistic completeness of grouping which are marvellous.

FUNERAL OF A POLITICAL PRISONER.—The remains of George Moorehead, who had undergone a lengthened term of imprisonment for participation in the Manchester rescue, were on the 3rd ult. borne in solemn procession to their last resting-place in Glasnevin Cemetery. A numerous and enthusiastic, but most orderly, concourse followed the hearse. The procession which, passing through Sackville-street, reached from Carlisle-bridge to the top of Granby-row, was composed of a large body of men, marching four-a-breast through the centre of the street, and surrounded and followed by vehicles of every class and description. On reaching the churchyard, the crowd cheered lustily as they passed round the cross that is erected to the memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. Several advanced nationalists who had accompanied the procession addressed the crowd, bearing warm testimony to the worth and virtue of the deceased, and their remarks were heard in profound silence, broken only by outbursts of applause. The remains were then solemnly committed to their last resting place, and the crowd quietly dispersed, not a single unpleasant incident having occured to mar the orderly and solemn character of the proceedings.

Business Directory.

☞ We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the NATIONALIST, each customer may rest assured o corteous treatment and good value:

AMUSEMENTS.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
M F Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third.
Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504 Market street.
Nolan Bros, 11 Third street.
Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
John W McClure, 382 Bowery, New York city.

BANKING.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.

BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.

CUTLERY.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Stevenson street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
A Greenbaum, 239 Kearny street, corner Bush.
B C Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.
American Ex hange cigar stand, Sansome street.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 843 Market street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
D Sweeny & Co, Tenth and Howard streets.
J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.
Moran & McBride, S W corner Commercial and Davis streets.

CONFECTIONERS,
Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

DRY GOODS.
Gleeson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.
J J O'Brien, 606 Market street, near Montgomery.
John C Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.

DRUG STORES.
Dr E J Pring, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

DENTISTS.
Dr S H Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard.

FLOURING MILLS, &c.
Green & Bigley, Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.
S Caro, 40 Third street, (opposite Jessie).

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Lennon & Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard; also. N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets.
P M Toner, No. 20 Occidental market, (Sutter street side).
John J Reardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.
P T Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Front street, bet Pacific and Broadway.
South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street; near Third.
Tubbs' Hotel, Oakland, Cal.

LAW.
P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.
M Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

LIVERY STABLES.
R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.
San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

MEDICAL.
Dr Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street.
Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 852 Folsom Street.
Mrs S Moore, Holden House, 523 Kearny street, room 38.
X Twiaba X, Dr L Terry, El o, Nevada.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).

MILLINERS,
Mrs. Dillon & Kenealy, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

MIRRORS, PICTURES, &C.
Kenny & Co, cor Fifth and Market streets.
D Drady, 243 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sacramento street
Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom
O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York.
San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.
H C Blake, 418 Montgomery street.

POWDER.
Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street.

PRINTING HOUSES.
John H Carmany & Co, 409 Washington street.
Cosmopolitan Printing Co, 505 Clay street.

SEWING MACHINES.
Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York.

TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICES.
Geo T Hanly & Co, 928 Market street.

UNDERTAKERS.
James McGinn, 717 Market street.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T Kelly, 846 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.
Barbier and Barrett, 903½ Market street.
P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P J McMahon, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street.
Old Hot Scotch, 15 Morton street, near Kearny.
Donnelly & Kerr, 30 Montgomery street, (opposite Lick House).
Lyman, Rafferty, & Co, 416 Battery street, cor Merchant.
P J Tannian, 24 Third street.
John T Kelly, 840 Market street, (opposite Fourth).
Harrington & Loftis, 744 Market street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.
Yate's Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets.
Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 546 California street.
W Y Gaffey, 25 Second street. (opposite Grand Hotel).
Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.
O'Brien & Lydon, 133 Third street.
J H Dougherty & Co, 515 California street.
A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.
P T Gately, 1018 Market street, (opposite Fifth).

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.
Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.
Cunningham & Parker, 654, 654 and 658 Howard street.

WOOD AND COAL.

MR. DISRAELI ON GLADSTONE.—A most important part of Mr. Disraeli's speech—most important chiefly for its declaration as to Home Rule—is that wherein he referred to Ireland. Home Rule he properly described as the legitimate product of liberal legislation—the natural fruit of the policy of spoliation and violence, alternating with submission and truckling. Mr. Gladstone himself is charged with having made a declaration in his election address, so studiously equivocal that Home Rulers might, if they pleased, read it to mean that the Liberal Government would grant them at least a portion of their desire if only they agitated enough. For himself and the Conservative party, Mr. Disraeli emphatically repudiates all notion of pandering to the Irish Nationalist demand, averring that it is the first duty of Conservatives to regard the conservation of the Empire.—*London Standard.*

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IMPORTERS OF
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Wines and Liquors,
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(Bet. Front and Battery,)
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MICHAEL RYAN,
DEALER IN
Wines, Liquors, Etc.,
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No. 134 Fourth St, Bet. Minna and Howard,
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FRANK H. O'BRIEN. P. H. LYDON.
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[de29tf.]

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Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. fy9-tf

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All kinds of Feed ground to order.

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Oat Meal				
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fe21tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 14, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland t enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

We are now about to celebrate an anniversary especially dear to all Irishmen, a day which reminds us of the period when Ireland had a national existence, and which commemorates the period when she attained the proud position of a leading Christian country. Ours is a land of immemorial traditions, of ancient and lofty civilization at a time when Europe was sunk in the grossest barbarism, and we celebrate the 17th of March with a feeling of proud reverence as we think of the fame of our ancestors. It is good for a nation to have an epoch to celebrate, and especially good for a nation whose independence has been unjustly denied for centuries. It serves to prevent our identity becoming merged in that of our oppressors; it reminds us that our servitude is constituted by fetters which are not the natural outgrowth of our position, but which were once clasped on the limbs of a free country, and which may be removed in the same manner; in a word, it constitutes a bond of union between Irishmen of every class and creed, and in every quarter of the globe.

We have so many traditions of St. Patrick that his real identity is well nigh lost in them, and we have to be content to venerate him as he has been handed down to us, the founder of our Church, the apostle of Ireland, and the earliest developer of our Island's resources. We have been unfortunate since his time. We were then free, and for many years after possessed a creditable and independent national existence. Then dissension crept in; feuds sprang up which could not adjust themselves; crimes brought not only their own punishment, but involved the innocent with the guilty; for a desolated home so wrought upon Dermot McMurragh that he forgot his nationality, forgot the duties that he owed his country, and invoked the aid of the English. It was the realization of the old fable of the horse and the stag. The horse received a rider on his back that he might expel the stag, and could not afterwards rid himself of the burden. The invitation chimed in well with the ambitious schemes of Henry; a British force landed on those shores which they have never since quitted. Still through our evil days, alas, we have had little else for centuries; we have continued to celebrate the 17th of March, and it has long been regarded as a national festival. The proceedings of the day among the Irish in America are usually characterized by more pomp and circumstance than at home, but, however observed, it always holds a high place in the national regard. We trust that our national holiday will not often hereafter be celebrated under the circumstances which have hitherto cast a cloud upon its most joyous moments. We more than hope that on some future St. Patrick's Day, perhaps not distant, the green banner will wave for the celebration of something more than memory, that it will rest upon the breeze as fairly as its more favored sisters—a recognized and respected national standard. Never will the immortal SUNBURST of Erin have shone so brightly in the eyes of her sons as when it gilds the day of our independence. We live in this hope, which each day is bringing nearer fruition, and in its glorious expectation are almost content to see our country suffer on, knowing that it is but for a little, and that the end cannot be much longer deferred. Meanwhile we recognize in St. Patrick's Day our only national holiday, our sole Irish anniversary, and let us remember on the approaching day that we be not oblivious in our joy, but mindful of the happier anniversary that awaits us.

MR. DENNIS LYONS, one of the proprietors of the "Monitor," was seriously injured the other day. He slipped on the street and his right leg was broken above the knee.

A CALUMNIATOR OF IRISH PATRIOTS.

In our last issue we presented a correspondence which has been published by Lord Fermoy as having passed between him and Mr. Gladstone. The ostensible subject of the letters is Home Rule and its prospects, but Lord Fermoy takes occasion to make some very uncalled-for and ungenerous reflections on the '48 movement, which he styles "a cabbage-garden agitation." Without pausing to contrast the patriotism of those who suffered at that disastrous time with that of the *noble lord* (?) who now sees fit to animadvert upon them, we might advantageously take a retrospective glance over the Ireland of that time, and examine the causes that led to that movement, and the unfortunate complications that have in some degree subjected it to the contemptuous epithet quoted above.

Ireland was at that period, and had been for a long time previously, a supplicant and a mendicant at the gates of England, a wretched petitioner, not for liberty alone, but even for such crumbs of assistance as might sustain life. That was the darkest epoch of our country's history. The National mind was fast becoming obscured, the memory of the past and the hope of the future were both merged in the misery of the present, and but little more was needed to crush down Ireland, a drivelling idiot, for ever at the feet of her oppressors. Was there mercy shown her then? Ay, such mercy as a tiger might shew to a lamb. The English devils combined their efforts with the inevitable visitation of Providence, and the Irish famine was the result. Then, indeed, did our tyrants imagine their work was done. They saw Ireland writhing beneath the iron heel of despotism, her people perishing in the slow tortures of famine; Misery and Death stalking triumphant through the land, and they shouted in their exultation, "The Irish are gone—gone with a vengeance." Not so. Even in that eleventh hour there were heads to plot, and hearts to love, and hands to dare everything for the dear old land, for those troublous times gave birth to that glorious galaxy of patriotism and courage and talent which we reverence under the name of THE MEN OF '48. They found Ireland a wretched, starving mendicant, whining abjectly at the feet of Great Britain, and licking the feet that spurned it. Their brave hearts sickened at the unworthy spectacle; they vowed to wake their country to a sense of its position, or perish in the attempt. Heedless of the hopelessness of the task—heedless of the unfavorable time and total want of opportunity—they cast themselves boldly into the breach, conscious that Ireland was passing into a lethargy from which hereafter nothing could awaken it. Success at the time was not to be anticipated. The people were dispirited with suffering and famine, every species of moral influence was employed to keep them in submission and content them with their chains. They were taught that a nation's liberty was not worth a drop of human blood, and that it was right and Christian to suffer on, and in silence. Yet these gallant Young Irelanders, knowing all this, struck a ringing blow on their country's fetters which is tingling yet, a blow which aroused the trampled people and taught them that they were a nation. They had accomplished all they could expect at the time. They had roused a slumbering people from its apathy. Have they not deserved well of their country—these heroes of "a cabbage-garden rebellion?" Is not their patriotism, attested by blood and chains and exile and suffering, a more real and tangible fact than the sickly sentimentality of a man like Lord Fermoy, a spoiled darling of fortune, who never in his life rendered himself obnoxious to an alien law in defence of his country, and whose nationality exhausts itself in Eutopian schemes of home government; and contemptuous reference to men in every respect his superior. It is contemptible for an Irishman to so express himself in regard to a gallant, however unsuccessful attempt at independence. An educated Englishman would blush to allow so ungenerous a word to pass his lips, but an Irish Home Ruler can pen it with all the glib satisfaction of a—noble lord (?) Did he ever reflect, as he wrote these words, that the British Government had esteemed the movement as far more than a cabbage-garden rebellion, in that they had condemned the patriots to death and bondage and life-long exile. Did he ever remember the years of suffering these men have borne, till in too many instances they have "died far from the land it were life to behold," and borne all in patience, content in the consciousness of having served Ireland bravely, and, despite sneers, we can add, effectually. Was it nothing that they aroused the national mind from its torpor of suffering, till we have to-day a brave and patriotic nation instead of the scarce animated corpse they found? Was it nothing that they have built up a national literature that must thrill through every heart that beats in an Irish bosom and waken dormant patriotism for centuries to come? Was it nothing that the talent and heroism and eloquence they so freely lavished in their country's service "redeemed if they have not retarded her fall." We wish that Lord Fermoy and other professing Irishmen we could name were as true patriots and as ardent nationalists as were the gallant few who inaugurated the "cabbage-garden rebellion," and we might more quickly put a period to our country's bondage.

BALL OF THE A. O. H.—Union Hall is to be the festive scene on St. Patrick's night, for thither the Ancient Order of Hibernians have invited their friends, and they promise us something exceptional in the way of a ball. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee who will leave nothing undone to preserve the reputation the A. O. H. have acquired in simtlar gatherings, and if possible to enhance it. A pleasant evening to the A. O. H. and all their guests.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH FOREIGN TYRANNY.

We lay before our readers a letter from the Emperor William of Germany to Lord Russell, which appeared in the foreign papers of the 25th ult., in which the Emperor expresses his thanks for the English sympathy which has been extended to him in his recent course of conduct. It was only to be expected that the honest and liberty-loving Briton would sympathize with what the Kaiser styles "a struggle against a power, the domination of which has in no country of the world been compatible with the freedom and welfare of nations." England has always shewn herself a consistent vindicator of freedom—everywhere but on British soil. When the cry of the toil-worn negro pierced the sensitive heart of John Bull, he raised up Wilberforce to advocate their cause; but when the American colonies resolved to cast off the intolerable foreign yoke, they sent as mediators war-ships and military, and only recognized the independence which, in the abstract, their lips had always extolled, under the pressure of an overwhelming necessity. They are also liberal in their professions as freedom's advocates, when such a course can set a rival nation at variance and introduce dissension by which they can profit. This was the secret of their sympathy with the Southern States in the American rebellion, though they prostituted the sacred name of Freedom to serve as a cloak for their own base designs. Out on such hypocrisy! It has a loathsomness which is lacking in open tyranny. Why is not Ireland free, when her only taskmaster is liberty-loving England? Can the eyes that were too fastidious to endure the sight of negro-slavery—can the hearts which so cordially sympathise with the Emperor William when he alleges a dread of church tyranny as a palliation for acts notoriously unconstitutional—can they, we ask, bear the spectacle of Ireland's life-long bondage, and hear unmoved the clanking of her fetters? It is all hypocrisy, causeless, canting hypocracy, for it deceives no one, probably not even those who practice it. English sympathy with liberty is confined to a radius within which foot of British vassal may not enter, else the mask is dropped and the ruthless tyrant is ready to give the lie to all his own paeans of freedom.

Probably the Emperor of Germany perfectly understands all this. He has had sufficient experience of English duplicity, and accepts these sympathetic demonstrations at pretty nearly their true value. Still, while he is cloaking acts of unmitigated tyranny and illegality by a pretence of liberty, such a demonstration is not without its value, so he gratefully acknowledges the compliment, and alludes, *en passant*, to the friendly relations which have always subsisted between Germany and England, and refers to the "honorable struggle" (save the mark!) which they have waged in company. A well matched pair truly, and well suited for discussing dispassionately abstract questions of liberty—liberty, than whom they have no bitterer foe. The present Emperor proved himself worthy of a high place in the English school of liberty by his conduct towards those who in '48 struggled for the blessings of freedom. He proved himself the sanguinary tool of his brother, butchering, without mercy, in the streets of Berlin, numbers whose only crime was a love of that liberty which he now exalts as one of the greatest of earthly blessings. Nor is it liberty alone of which the Emperor professes himself the champion. He says he is leading his nation in a contest with a power, which (we quote the letter) "if victorious in our days, would imperil, not in Germany alone, the blessings of the Reformation and liberty of conscience, and the authority of the law."

These words are addressed to Englishmen. Let us reflect on the means by which this Reformation was introduced into England, and the blessings it has brought. When Henry VIII, in obedience to the dictates of his imperious lust, resolved to set aside all considerations of decency and moral etiquette in pursuance of his profligacy, applied dutifully enough to the Pope that he might obtain the sanction of religion for his unholy practices, the Pontiff very properly refused to countenance his conduct. Then this libertine King "who feared not God, neither regarded man," set aside all restraints of the only creed he knew, and turned to atheism that he might gratify his passions, at the same time he introduced the Reformation into his dominions in order to annihilate the power of the Pope who had thwarted him. The blessings of the Reformation therefore reached England by no very creditable channel, pique being the least objectionable agent in their introduction. And for the good this Reformation has wrought we have only to read history to find every page stained with party schism and persecution; while to Ireland it has proved an unmitigated, and apparently interminable curse, and has been made by our English oppressors a vehicle for every species of intolerance and tyranny. The *Chronicle* of Wednesday, in an editorial on the subject of the Emperor's letter, takes a ground very different from what we might expect a journal in Republican America to assume. A one-sided statement such as the *Chronicle* presents is calculated to mislead an inattentive reader. While pretending to go back to the earliest issues of the dispute, the real question is studiously avoided throughout. Contrary to the implied assertion in the article referred to, there is little distinction, allowing for difference in character and period between the position of William of Germany and that of Henry VIII, although the proximate cause of the dispute is widely different. William is now claiming a power over matters spiritual analogous to that claimed by Henry in the sixteenth century. The pretence of liberty which has been dragged into the question is a very transparent sham through which we can see the very antipodes of liberty. The English resolution of sympathy pretends to be blinded by this pretence, and the Emperor accepts thankfully the voluntary and charitable oversight, a fact which demonstrates, in conjunction with the circumstances, the fact that the hackneyed theory of the right divine of kings is on its last legs, and that even such a despotic sovereign as the Kaiser is pleased to have a semblance of public opinion as an endorsement of his measures. The English interest lies in propping the old theory as long as possible, but year by year it is becoming less tenable, and will soon fall by the sheer weight of its own absurdity. Meanwhile the uniting of Germany to England, in an advocacy of liberty, is a spectacle which may well make the world smile over the hypocrisy that sits under a throne.

OMENS FROM THE ELECTIONS.

The result of the recent elections has forcibly shewn that Irishmen are hereafter determined to think for themselves in political matters, and act according to their convictions. Though we may not acquiesce in the view which many men at home, and a large section of the National press, seem to take of the advantages to be gained by Home Rule, it is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. It will shew Irishmen their power. They know that the British Government will not concede it if it can by any possibillity be withheld, and with this knowledge and conviction not only Ireland, but many constituencies in England and Scotland have, by the Irish vote, returned members pledged to support the Home Rule movement. When Parliament assembles a very powerful contingent will be found ready to advocate and support the measure, and successful or otherwise, they will be very troublesome to the party in power, holding, as they in a great measure do, the casting vote. Should the measure pass, it is absurd to suppose that Ireland will rest contented with this modicum of liberty—this imperceptible slackening of her chain. She will have felt her power, she will have matched herself against the British on their own ground, and will have come off successful. The rest will follow, to some extent by the peaceful and slow process of legislation, till the ball be set rolling, then an appeal to arms will turn the wavering scale. There is more of a triumph in the return to parliament of Home Rulers than is justified in any way by the questionable and distant benefits we may expect from the movement. There is the exultation of defeating, in however bloodless a contest, our hereditary enemies. There is the more important moral victory over influences which have long repressed the political freedom of the people, as was notably instanced in the Limerick election. Of course the candidature of W. H. O'Sullivan involved a deeper issue than any mere Home Rule question, and consequently his return is the greater triumph. O'Sullivan is an advanced Nationalist, and only adopted the Home Rule principles as the most advanced platform which offered. The people of Limerick, in electing him, have shewn an example to the rest of Ireland which we trust they will not be slow to follow when they have the opportunity. There were a few instances in which the popular choice was, to say the least of it, very injudiciously exercised, and where outside influence was allowed to divert men's minds from the importance of the task in hand, or rather to distort their view of it; but, on the whole, the elections were as satisfactory as they could be while they are held for the filling of an alien and, as far as Ireland is concerned, an illegal body.

It is scarcely probable that the English Ministry will concede Home Rule without a struggle. It is not that they greatly object to the measure in itself; they see that under it Ireland would be little less a slave; but they fear the effect that might be produced by unclasping a single fetter. They have long anxiously watched the "Cloud in the West," and fear to precipitate its inevitable course. They know full well that the Irish have right on their side, and that a long-enslaved nation, with liberty within its grasp, will not stop to pick and choose about the means of obtaining it. Still, however loth they may be to make this first slight concession, it will be difficult for them to withhold it long. A second appeal to the country would be attended with results more disastrous to them than the first; and when they yield an iota we may look for the beginning of the end. Therefore, now is the time for Irishmen in America to be on the watch, to prepare to grasp the earliest opportunity, or, failing an opening, to make one. We have right, we will soon have might, if we have it not already; a favorable occasion will not long be wanting, and then—A brief struggle, a glorious shout of victory, and at last an independent Republic on Irish soil.

BALL OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH.—Among the many festivities on the evening of next St. Patrick's Day the ball of the Knights of the Red Branch at Horticultural Hall stands prominent. Those who have attended the previous balls of this patriotic Irish organization need not be told that they understand how to cater for the public taste. Aside from the project which the proceeds are devoted to advance, the many other attractions are sufficient to insure a large and brilliant attendance. The picturesque beauty of the hall, with its grottoes and fountains, the moonlight dance and the panoramic views of Irish scenery and Ireland's patriot dead (imported at a great expense) are attractions which to be appreciated must be seen.

OUR LADY READERS who desire to get a first-class article which is indispensable to every household should not fail to read the advertisement of Hall & Wagner's California Bleaching Soap to be found in another column. We can confidently recommend it, as we know by experience that, having once used it, no one can possibly get along without it.

PAINTING OF TERENCE BELLEW McMANUS.

In our last issue we published a few of the legal swindles by which wealthy harpies have escheated, and are holding, the property of Terence Bellew McManus, in defiance of the rights of his sister. That lady is now amongst us and in positive want. It is the imperative duty of every citizen of the country for which McManus sacrificed home, wealth and liberty, to aid in obviating the worst consequences of that foul and disgraceful wrong. An opportunity is now offered. The magnificent oil-painting of the deceased patriot, Terence Bellew McManus, is put up on raffle for the benefit of his destitute sister. Irishmen, remember the patriot, and care for the patriot's relative. There is now an opportunity of aiding an estimable lady, and one who has the strongest possible claim on every patriot, and at the same time a chance of becoming the possessor of a splendid work of art—one which merits a high, perhaps the highest, place in the gallery of Ireland's worthies. The raffle will come off at Horticultura Hall on St. Patrick's night, when the painting will be presented to the lucky winner. Take a chance at once, and do not lose the opportunity of gaining a splendid painting while assisting the sister of a man who has sacrificed all—even to life itself—for Ireland.

The Elections in Ireland.

The following table gives the names and politics of the members elected to represent the various constituencies, from which official returns have been received:

Places.	Members.	Home Rulers.	Liberals.	Conservatives.
Armagh County	Verner	—	—	1
"	Close	—	—	1
Armagh	Vance	—	—	1
Athlone	Shiel	1	—	—
Bandon	Swanton	—	1	—
Belfast	Corry	—	—	1
"	Johnson	—	—	1
Carlow County	Bruen	—	—	1
" "	Kavanagh	—	—	1
Carlow Borough	Lewis	1	—	—
Carrickfergus	Dalway	—	1	—
Clonmel	Moore	1	—	—
Coleraine	Taylor	—	1	—
Cork City	Ronayne	1	—	—
"	Murphy	1	—	—
Cork County	Downing	1	—	—
"	Shaw	1	—	—
Derry	Smyth	—	1	—
"	Lawe	—	1	—
Down	Hill-Trevor	—	—	1
"	Crawford	—	1	—
Downpatrick	Mulholland	—	—	1
Drogheda	O'Leary	1	—	—
Dub in City	Guinness	—	—	1
"	Brooks	1	—	—
Dublin County	Taylor	—	—	1
" "	Hamilton	—	—	1
Dublin University	Plunket	—	—	1
" "	Ball	—	—	1
Donegal	Hamilton	—	—	1
"	Connolly	—	—	1
*Dundalk	Callan	1	—	—
Dungannon	Dickson	1	—	—
Dungarvan	O'Keeffe	1	—	—
Ennis	Stacpoole	1	—	—
Enniskillen	Crichton	—	—	—
†Galway Borough	Morris	1	—	—
"	St. Lawrence	1	—	—
Kerry	Herbert	—	1	—
"	Blennerhassett	1	—	—
Kildare	Meldon	1	—	—
"	Cogan	1	—	—
Kilkenny City	Gray	1	—	—
Kilkenny County	Bryan	1	—	—
" "	Martin	1	—	—
Kinsale	Collins	1	—	—
Limerick	O'Shaughnessy	1	—	—
"	Butt	1	—	—
Limerick County	O'Sullivan	1	—	—
" "	Synan	1	—	—
Leitrim County	Brady	1	—	—
" "	Gore	—	—	1
Lisburn	Wallace	—	—	1
Londonderry City	Lewis	—	—	1
Longford	O'Reilly	1	—	—
"	Errington	1	—	—
*Louth	Sullivan	1	—	—
"	Callan	1	—	—
Meath	Ennis	1	—	—
"	Martin	1	—	—
Mallow	M'Carthy	1	—	—
Mayo	Browne	1	—	—
"	Tighe	1	—	—
Monaghan	Shirley	—	—	1
"	Lester	—	—	1
New Ross	Dunbar	1	—	—
Newry	Whitworth	—	1	—
Portarlington	Damer	—	—	1
Queen's County	Digby	1	—	—
" "	Dease	1	—	—
Roscommon	French	1	—	—
	O'Connor Don	1	—	—
Sligo County	Booth	—	—	1
"	O'Conor	1	—	—
§Tipperary	White	1	—	—
"	O'Callaghan	1	—	—
Tralee	O'Donoghue	—	1	—
Waterford	Power	1	—	—
"	O'Gorman	1	—	—
Wicklow	O'Byrne	1	—	—
"	Dick	—	—	1
Wexford	Redmond	1	—	—
Youghal	M'Kenna	1	—	—
TOTAL	83 *Members.*	49	9	25

* Mr. Callan has been elected both for the borough of Dundalk and for the Co. of Louth. He will probably retire from the borough, leaving it to be contested by O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Mathews.

† Immediately after the election in Galway, St. Lawrence was suddenly raised to the peerage by the death of his father, the Earl of Howth; consequently there is a vacancy, and Mr. O'Donnell is likely to be the successful candidate.

§ The returns for Tipperary were: White, 3,823; O'Callaghan, 2,835; John Mitchel, 1,883.

The foregoing table leaves 22 seats unaccounted for. Of these, two are probably filled by Mitchel Henry and Nolan for Galway Co.; two by Fay and Biggar for Cavan; and two by Bowyer and O'Clery for Wexford. Several seats are likely to be contested in petitions; among them being Mayo, Athlone, Tralee, Wexford borough, Wicklow, and Kerry. The voting was all done under the new Ballot Act, which is considered a perfect safeguard against intimidation.

THOSE WHO DESIRE anything in the way of Irish or American flags, and other decorations for St. Patrick's Day, will find them in great variety at C. J. Barron's, No. 851 Market street. Mr. Barron is an artist of great experience and acknowled ability, with whom it is a labor of love to paint the emblems of Ireland, which he has made a speciality; and it is not alone in this manner that he has shown his patriotism, but by a life-long service in the national cause. Irishmen should patronize such men, and not, as is too often the case, those who are "Aliens in language, in creed and in blood."

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 14, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD McCREESH.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co
DANIEL HARLEY.....Vallejo, Solano Co
BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev
JOHN L. REIDY.....Merced City, Merced Co

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A CHARGE of burglary has been entered on the prison register against the names of John Kelly and Herbert Creighton, who were arrested on Sunday night on a charge of attempting to rob the poor-box of St. Mary's Cathedral.

THE Masonic Board of Relief has arranged for a picnic to Saucelito on the 1st of May. The large steamer "Saucelito," formerly the "Petaluma," is now on this route, and will accommodate all who choose to attend.

GEORGE TREAT, some time ago, offered to run Thad Stephens for $10,000 a side, four miles and repeat, against any horse, mare or gelding in the world. This bold challenge has been accepted, and Joe Daniels named as the horse that is to try conclusions with Thad. Preliminaries are not yet arranged, but the match is to come off either at Oakland or Sacramento.

THE TICKET AUDITOR of the Central Pacific Railroad furnishes the following statement of the number of "through" passengers over the Central Pacific Railroad during the month of February, 1874: Going East, 1,027; coming West, 1,824; total, 3,851.

A. C. EARLE, a carpenter in the employment of the International Hotel on Kearny street, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday. The cause of his death is as yet unknown.

THE BODY of John Anderson, who has been missing since the 20th of last month, was found floating in the bay on Tuesday at the foot of Washington street.

SOME INDIVIDUAL stole the big bass drum belonging to Wilson's Amphitheatre the other night, and pawned it in a shop on Kearny street, where it was recovered,

[Written for "The Irish Nationalist.]

THE CASKET AND ITS JEWEL.

The casket was fitted and made
And adorned with ornament fair,
With the purest of gold 'twas inlaid,
And enameled with tintings most rare.

But 'twas empty of jewels as yet,
A gem to enjoy it was needed,
And the charms of its loveliness well might befit
The guerdon its silent lips pleaded.

Soon a jewel most rare was enshrined,
In the midst of its beauty and splendor,
And nothing was needed more perfect in all
This wonderful casket to render.

Like this casket, so brightly adorned,
Is the mortal encasement of man—
The statue of clay the good Maker formed
When the crown of creation began.

The body was formed and completed,
But lifeless and useless it stood—
A casket without any jewel—and yet
In the sight of its God it was good.

The casket was wondrously fair,
Though formed from the cold earthy sod,
A finished and excellent work for it bore—
The touch of the finger of God.

And what was the jewel? the breath of the Lord
Was given the casket to fill,
And lustrous with life immortality light,
The soul is earth's rarest gem still.

But this casket, so wondrous and fair,
Is doomed in a few years to fade,
But the jewel it holds will live evermore,
Since of divine breath it is made.

To us it belongs to enshrine it with care,
In crowns that are lasting and bright—
In crowns that encircle the great shining Throne
In God's kingdom of bliss and of light.

N. C. G.

College of Notre Dame, San Jose.

SHIELD'S GUARD BALL.—At Irish American Hall, on St. Patrick's night, we are promised a ball by the Shield's Guard, which is destined to eclipse anything seen in this city for some time. All the various departments are in the hands of competent committees, and we anticipate that the *coup d'oeil* of the Hall at 9 p. m., (when dancing will commence) will well repay a visit, even to those who do not indulge in the Terpsichorean part of the programme. A very pleasant evening awaits all partakers of the hospitality of Shield's Guard.

Make Money,

Fast and honorably, $12 50 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York. *

PIC-NIC OF THE HIBERNIA RIFLES.—As the wet days of winter are growing fewer and further between and the more genial spring is creeping on, we shall probably hear of a great variety of pic-nics. The first we have heard of is one proposed by the Hibernia Rifles, for the 26th of April, to be held at San Rafael. We have no doubt that the entertainment will be a success, and many will await the appointed day with impatience. We hope the Hibernia Rifles and their friends will have an extremely pleasant day.

BALL OF THE McMAHON GUARDS.—On Tuesday evening, the 17th of March, the ball of the McMahon Guards will take place at Platt's Hall, which has been engaged and specially decorated for the occasion. When we say that this department is under the superintendence of Mr. Piper, we premise the highest kind of artistic elegance. The music will be furnished by Blythe's band, and we may well ask, is anything more wanting to make a success? Nothing, except good humor and a capacity of enjoyment, which all the guests of the McMahon Guards will be sure to bring with them.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

There are many people who think they can get on without advertising, but to them we may remark that nothing is so well known but that it may be better known—nothing so good but that it may be improved. Holloway, celebrated in connection with patent medicine, and supposed to be the greatest advertiser in the world, was accustomed to spend £100,000 per annum in advertising. As his business became better known he thought this expense might be curtailed, and cut down his advertising expenditure by one half. The result was that his receipts for that year showed a deficit below the previous showing of £250,000. Horace Greeley said that the man who pays more for the rent of his store than he does for advertising does not know his business. Here are a few opinions on the subject from men who may be supposed to speak from experience:—

"My success is owing to my liberality in advertising."—*Bonner.*

"I advertised my productions and made money."—*Nicholas Longworth.*

"Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth."—*Stephen Girard.*

"He who invests $1 in business should invest $1 in advertising that business."—*A. T. Stewart.*

"Without the aid of advertisements I could have done nothing in my speculations. I have the most complete faith in printers' ink. Advertising is the royal road to business."—*Barnum.*

"Advertising has furnished me with a competence."—*Amos Lawrence.*

In a word, advertising through a good medium is the surest way to bring business, and is the only way to gain five hundred per cent on the money invested.

The American Celts.

A large and enthusiastic assemblage of the young men of Irish parentage, who intend to participate in the celebration on St. Patrick's Day, was held Wednesday evening at Hibernia Hall. Assistant District Attorney Ferral presided, and J. J. Cunningham was Secretary.

At eight o'clock Colonel P. F. Walsh was introduced by Mr. Ferral, and delivered a stirring and patriotic address, which was repeatedly applauded.

John F. Meagher stated that the committee appointed at the last meeting had decided to name the organization "The American Celts of San Francisco."

The meeting unanimously resolved to adopt the name.

George Clinton was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and Supervisor James J. Kenny was declared Marshal by acclamation. The Chair appointed the following named a Finance Committee: James H. Bellew, M. J. McGraw, Wm. Hallahan, James J. Kenney, Edward Flaherty, James Ryan, John Clemens, John P. Shine, John Rice, W. C. Forde, James E. Ryan, J. F. Meagher, Edward J. Buckley, Patrick Flynn, Al. Murphy, C. V. Hussey, J. P. Coghlan, J. Boystan, T. J. Dixon, Mathew Dyer and Thomas Flynn.

J. F. Meagher suggested that the organization should have a military escort.

Colonel Wason, who had been invited to the platform, tendered the escort of the 3rd Regiment to the organization, which was accepted.

Marshal Kenny appointed the following Aids: J. F. Boyston, J. H. Ryan, John Doherty, F. Sullivan, and J. J. Cunningham.

A large number of gentlemen were enrolled as members. After a few remarks from Colonel Smith, the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening.

There were two attempts made on Tuesday night to set Reno on fire, and the second one came near being a success. Certain parties are suspected of the crime.

A MAN named Ramsey fell down the shaft of the Independent coal mine, at Somersville, on Tuesday, breaking his jaw in two places, and sustaining other severe injuries.

THE huge inverted syphon of the Viginia and Gold Hill Water Company, which carries the water across the Washoe valley, says the "Enterprise," is proving a grand success.

ON Monday evening last a man was found dead on the farm of Mr. Oliver, about two miles west of Santa Barbara. He had been dead several days. He is supposed to be Charles P. Jones, from Buffalo, N. Y.

FOUR CHINAMEN escaped from the Alameda County Jail, at San Leandro, last Saturday night, by burrowing under the walls. They were recaptured within a few hours.

A correspondent of the Sutter Creek *Independent*, writing from Lancha Plana, says the mines are about played out in that neighborhood. The only chance there is for the place to regain its former prosperity, or even the shadow of it, is the much-talked-of railroad from Stockton to Ione.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Keats.

SUCCESS to who that deserve it. We would call the attention of our readers to the stock of goods of E. O'Reilly, the energetic Picture and Looking-glass dealer at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. He imports every thing in his line from the Publishers and dealers in the East and Europe, and is always ready to supply orders at short notice in Scenery of our "native land." He has everything published, and as for Religious subjects he has an immense stock in Pictures—of others, he has one of the finest assortments on the Coast. In looking-glasses of any style or size it would be impossible for the trade to compete with him, and in picture frames there is such variety that you are suited at once, and as to price, he will guarantee that he will sell lower than the lowest and he will offer an invitation to our friends in the country to pay him a visit on the first opportunity. Remember E. O'Reilly, Fifth and Market streets. *

PORTRAIT OF ARCHBISHOP MACHALE. — We have received from the "Irish-American" a portrait of this venerated prelate, which that journal is presenting gratis to subscribers. The portrait is finished in good style, and is a pleasing likeness of a man who is deservedly beloved by his countrymen. It would form a really handsome ornament to any room.

BANQUET OF THE IRISH LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.—We acknowledge, with thanks, an invitation from the above Club, for a banquet to be held at the Club Rooms 638 Market street, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. We congratulate the Irish Literary and Social Club most heartily on the success they have hitherto met with, and in wishing them a long season of prosperity we only endorse the feelings of most of our people here.

Letter of Emperor William of Germany to Lord Russell.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, 1874,

My Dear Lord Russell:—I have received your letter of January 28th, with the resolutions of the great meeting in London, and my Ambassador's report of the proceedings. I thank you sincerely for this communication, and for the accompanying expression of your personal good will. It is incumbent upon me to be the leader of my people in the struggle maintained through centuries past, by the German Emperors of earlier days against a power, the domination of which has in no country of the world been compatible with the freedom and welfare of nations—a power, which, if victorious in our days, would imperil, not in Germany alone, the blessings of the Reformation and liberty of conscience, and the authority of law. I accept the battle thus imposed upon me in the fulfilment of my kingly duties, and with firm reliance on God, to whose help we look for victory; but, also, in a spirit of regard for the creed of others, and the evangelic forbearance which has been stamped by my forefathers on the laws and administrations of my States. The latest measures of my Government do not infringe upon the Romish Church, or the free exercise of religion by her votaries. They only give to the independence of legislation of the country some of the guarantees long possessed by other countries, and formerly possessed by Prussia, without being held by the Romish Church incompatible with the free exercise of her religion.

I rejoice at the proof afforded me by your letter that the sympathy of the people of England would not fail me in this struggle—the people of England, to whom my people and my royal house are bound by the remembrance of many a past and honorable struggle maintained in common since the days of William of Orange.

I beg you to communicate this letter to the gentlemen who signed the resolutions, and I remain yours sincerly,

(Signed) WILHELM

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. DESMOND

PRACTICAL HATTER,

NO. 5 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING,

IS SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED STOCK of Hats and Caps at less than half its value, in order to make room for a large invoice now in transit. Those goods

WILL AND MUST BE SOLD.

So bargains may be expected. You can assure yourself of the truth of this statement by a personal examination. The stock embraces every variety, from the FINEST HAT to a 25 cent CAP.

All who have dealt with Desmond will vouch that
If you a shapely hat would wear,
And one that will endure,
Just go to Desmond's store, and there
You can be suited, sure.

C. DESMOND,
5 New Montgomery street, under the Grand Hotel.
[mh14tf]

JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS
—AND—
WHOLESALE STATIONERS.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED
At the Lowest Prices.

Counting Houses Supplied.

JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,
327, 329 & 331 Sansome St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
mh14tf

HALL & WAGNER'S TRADE California BLEACHING SOAP. MARK.

Washes Without Rubbing!

It is warranted not to injure the finest fabrics, and will make Blankets and Flannels look equal to new.

Every Bar is Wrapped with Full Directions.

ENQUIRE FOR
HALL & WAGNER'S Bleaching Soap.

Factory, Corner of Folsom and Sixteenth Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
mh14tf

DONOHUE & CO.,
Horse Shoers,
NO. 8 EVERETT STREET,
Near Third Street.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Horse Shoeing Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
mh14tf

Irish Flags

FOR SALE.

THREE GENUINE IRISH NATIONAL FLAGS FOR Sale—one Silk and two Bunting. The Silk Flag is gotten up in the best manner and fully trimmed; the emblems—Harp, Sunburst and Wreath of Shamrocks—are beautifully worked in silk and gold. The Bunting Flags are also gotten up on the same pattern, and are in size respectively 6x9 and 8x12.

Apply immediately, personally or by letter, to
C. J. BARRON,
mh14tf 815 Market street, San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. O. H.

THIRD ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
Ancient Order of Hibernians

AT UNION HALL,
On Tuesday Evening....March 17th, 1874.

The arrangements are in the hands of a Committee, who are untiring in their efforts to furnish fun and amusement worthy of the occasion.

☞ A splendid Band will furnish music.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR,
Admitting Gentleman and Ladies.
mh7td

Fifteenth Anniversary Ball
—OF THE—
McMahon Grenadier Guards,

AT PLATT'S HALL,
On the Evening of St. Patrick's Day,
TUESDAY EVENING...MARCH 17, 1874.

☞ Platt's Hall will be decorated in magnificent style on this occasion, by the celebrated artist, Mr. Piper.

☞ Blythe's magnificent Band will furnish the Music.

TICKETS.....TWO DOLLARS,
Admitting Gentleman and Ladies.
mh7td

J. M. BRYAN,
—DEALER IN—
Stoves, Ranges and Tinware,
LEAD AND COPPER WORKER,
Manufacturer of
HYDRAULIC & ARTESIAN WELL PIPE, &c.
130 Third Street,
Between Mission and Howard, SAN FRANCISCO.

JOB WORK of all kinds done in the best possible manner. Particular attention paid to Hotel and Restaurant work. Water piping laid and Plumbing work done. Leaky Roofs repaired and smoky Chimneys cured.

Don't forget the number,
☞ 130 THIRD STREET. ☜
mh7tf

MRS. P. QUIGLEY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
No. 911 Market St.,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

A Large and Choice Stock of Tools. Manufacturers of Spirit Levels. mh7tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the WRAPPER. HEATH FIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, DR L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

THIS (FRIDAY EVENING).....MARCH 13th
Brilliant success of the Great Actress,
MISS NEILSON,
Who will appear in her justly celebrated character of "Juliet," in Shakspeare's Grand Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.....MARCH 14th
First "Neilson" Matinee---AS YOU LIKE IT!

SATURDAY EVENING—
AS YOU LIKE IT!

Monday and Thursday, March 16 and 19, Last Nights of *ROMEO AND JULIET!*

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 17 and 18, last nights of AS YOU LIKE IT!

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE,
—AND—
Grand Circus.

THE GREAT COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING,
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons,

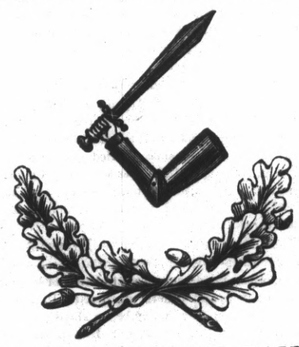
FRED. O'BRIEN,
Champion Vaulter of the Universe.

MILLIE TURNOUR,
The Ærial Queen,
AND A HOST OF OTHERS.

Take your wives and children with you.
JOHN WILSON, Director.
fe21tf

GRAND ANNUAL MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL

—OF THE—
Knights of the Red Branch,



AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
(Stockton Street, near Post,)
ON THE EVENING OF
ST. PATRICK'S DAY,
Tuesday Evening.....March 17, 1874.

THE KNIGHTS, ON THE OCCASION, WILL INTRODUCE several new features—the Moonlight Dance, etc.,—and make it, if possible, more brilliant than any former one.

☞ The magnificent Oil Painting of Terence Bellew McManus, will be awarded to the winning number, on that evening. Those holding tickets will take notice.

Panoramic views of Irish Scenery and PORTRAITS OF IRELAND'S PATRIOT DEAD, gotten up specially for this occasion at great expense, will form a grand and unique feature during the intervals between the dances.

A chance for a splendid Singer Cabinet Sewing Machine will be given to the holder of each ticket on entering.

A splendid Band of Twenty Pieces will furnish music

☞ TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR. ☜
Admitting Gentleman and Ladies.
fe21td

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
TRY IT:
B. F. BARTON & CO'S
PEERLESS
Yeast Powder

The following unsolicited testimonial, from an entire stranger to us, is worth more than hundreds of solicited or purchased puffs:

EUREKA, January 27, 1873.

MR. BARTON:

Sir: I take pleasure in writing this note to you, to let you know that I have been cooking in the principal towns in California for the past ten years, and I can say that your Yeast Powder is the best that I ever used in that time, or any other time. I have been cooking for twenty years. You can publish this, if you wish.

Yours respectfully,
MR. G. BAYLEY,
Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

For the greater convenience of purchasers,
BARTON'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in packages of one-quarter pound, one, two, five, ten, and twenty pounds, respectively.

Manufactory, 211, 213, Sacramento St.
[fe21tf]

☞ MISSING FRIENDS. ☜

Advertisements of this nature will be inserted three times for One Dollar.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENEALY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolins, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 14, 1874.

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

ON GARRISON.

Away, where the white waves are roaring,
And beating the granite-bound coast,
Where rivers meander, and wild birds
Are screaming, we have our outpost;
On garrison duty for masters,
Who care very little how we
Can suffer such gloomy surroundings
Alongside the sorrowful sea.

On garrison duty all summer,
We stood by the wide-mouthed main,
And often our eyes went out Westward,
And sometimes they turned towards Spain;
In hope that a crew of Milesians
Some morning would land on our coast,
With their helmets and buckles all shining,
To shorten our dreary outpost.

On garrison duty through winter—
The season of storm and haze,
We hinder our sad hearts from bursting—
Still hoping for happier days,
When leaders' dim eyes would be opened
To teach them the way to make rules,
And their eyes would be shut to the whispers
Of blank-minded, blundering fools.

On garrison duty—how bitter
All day to be watching the rocks!
Or proving the rules of Mechanics,
By noting the wild breakers' shocks;
It blurs and disgraces all manhood,
When people stand silently by,
And nations around them are proving
God's will a clear truth—not a lie.

No matter, the soldiers of Fortune
Were often themselves on outpost—
Who knows but some morning from Westward,
Young Freedom might land on our coast?
Till then, let the Present forget us—
The Future's alone our renown,
When garrison duty is over,
And Tyranny's standard is down. MILES.

A COUNTRY BAR ROOM.—Irving says that the only temple of true liberty in this world is the bar-room of a country inn; an institution where you may pull off your formality with your boots, roll up your trowsers with your cares, and puff away your troubles with a pipe, without any fear that a broomstick will call your attention to the carpet, or dark complexioned frowns remind you of the injurious effects of the tobacco juice on the stove hearth. The parlor will do for those who are brought up under despotism; but to a man who has once fed on democracy, there is no spot in the world where he can enlarge the area of freedom with less fear of raising an insurrection than in the snug, cozy corner of a country bar-room.

LITTLE—SMALL.—Etymologically, *little* suggests an idea of levity, and *small*, of slenderness. Both words are used without much discrimination, when speaking of material objects; but little is more contemptuous, and is oftener applied metaphorically. We say, a fat little man, but never a fat small man. It was a mean thing, a little action; never a small action. A thread is a little thread, yet only the slender is called a small thread.

THE HISTORY OF A DAY.—Every day eighty-six thousand four hundred mortals die—some by violence, others by old age, some in battle or by shipwreck, some starved, and others murdered. In the course of one single day, how many brave ships go down at sea and are never heard of more! How many palaces and castles, built for a thousand years, tumble into ruins, filling the air with dust, or perish by slow decay! How many births, too—exceeding the number of deaths! and marriages! How many kings, princes, nobles, and thrones, are swept away.

RUDE BOY.—"Daddy, I want to ask you a question?" "Well, my son?" "Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit bill?" "I can't tell, son." "Because you can't pass it!"

THE pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 2,160 lbs. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be fourteen square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 lbs.

WE see it stated that some of the propellors used in carrying coal to London are so built that the stern part (with boilers, engines and propellor,) disconnects and fits to another vessel; so that they arrive with a full cargo, change to an empty hull, and leave port again in the same hour.

A PIGEON, OR CANARD.—They *do* say that in Leedsville, N. Y, a tame pigeon accompanies two little children to school regularly, flying after them along the street, alighting on the fences, trees, and in the road before them. If it flies too far ahead, you may see it turn round, and, looking at the children, wait patiently for their arrival, and then fly a stretch further on; and so it keeps doing until they reach school. Then it perches itself upon the windowsill, where it remains until school is out, when it observes the same manner in going home.

SPURGEON ON DOGS.—A late lecture of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was on "The Canine Family." In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hospice of Mount St. Bernard, he remarked that the animal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than the angels who are pictured to us with wings. (Laughter and cheers.) A turnspit dog had one day gone to church, and sat very demurely with his mistress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel containing the words "Oh, wheel." The dog started, and, on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking no doubt that he was about to be put to work, ran out of the church. (Laughter.)

ONLY MAN CAN SMILE.—"Nothing on earth can smile but man," says Mr. Beecher. The Hartford *Times* replies: "Henry Ward, you're right. Nothin', nothin' on earth can smile but man. Flowers have cups, but they can't crook the elbow—they can't smile—that's what's the matter. Birds, also, can't come in neither, too. They have beaks, but no beakers. What do they know about 'the bubbles that swim on the beaker's brim?' What do they care about juleps? Not a straw. Their only idea of a cocktail is a branch of feathers. No, a smile is 'the prerogative of man'—of man, with a six-pence in his breeches pocket,—or, at least three cents."

MARINE ANIMALS.—The Rev. W. Scoresby remarked, during a run of fifty leagues, that the sea was constantly of an olive green color, remarkably turbid, which afterwards appeared changed to transparent blue. This green appearance of the sea in these latitudes was occasioned by myriads of marine animals. A calculation of the number of these animals, in a space of two miles square, and 250 fathoms deep, gave an amount of 23,888,000,000,000.

IF the degree of heat upon the different planets is in propordon to their distance from the sun, the average temperature of Mercury will be 333 degrees, 121 degrees above boiling water; that of Uranus 122 degrees below the freezing point. Mercury's destiny is equal to that of lead, being the densest planet in the system; Saturn the rarest, has nearly the density of cork.

The Indian Famine.

The British nation has a mania for believing that it is capable of managing the world. There is no doubt that it has shown a great capacity for conquest, and it can rule so as to keep down those whom it subjugated; but its utter uselessness for any purpose beyond the extension of its own trade or the increase of its nominal authority is constantly attested. We believe the reason to lie in the thorough egotism of the British character. What Britain does must be wise, and other nations, especially conquered races, ought to recognize that, whatever their own opinion may be. Of course, there are clear-sighted Englishmen who see better, but they are exceptional, and besides they are not regarded. The Ashantee war is a specimen of English capacity. It was undertaken mainly on account of the proctectorate of the Fantees. Its object has been obtained with extraordinary energy and resolution (an Irishman by the way, being the leader) and the submission of the King of Ashantee is assured. But the people in whose behalf the campaign was undertaken have been so disgusted by the brutality of the English officers they met, that they left the army without help, and will probably end by considering their native tyrant hardly more objectionable than their white self-constituted guardians. Nothing could more remarkably confirm the opinion of Mr. Bright as to the mischief wrought by British interference on the West Coast. This is merely a typical instance. It is the same everywhere. If one were to fancy that British rule would be wise or energetic anywhere, it might be expected so to be found in India. The conquest of that country was one almost unmitigated crime, extending over a century and a half. Its heroes were systematically guilty of crimes of the meanest as well as of the most gigantic character. The radical hatred of the Indian population for the conqueror who stole upon them like a thief in the night burst out into a mutiny as formidable as it was truculent and cruel, and which severely shook the English grasp on the country. Thus warned, it might have been supposed that England would strain every nerve to convince the Indian people that their foreign masters were at least beneficent rulers, and that if India submitted to humiliation it was for its own good. But what are we now to think? It is an old story that the House of Commons, which would vote any number of millions for the retention of India, and would sanction any atrocities to subdue revolt, would not furnish a quorum for three nights in the session to consider the affairs of that same empire holding a seventh of the whole human race. The present elections have turned out of the House of Commons the only independent member who knew anything of India or took an interest in the people. Yet there never was a time when wise Government was more needed, or when there seemed a fairer prospect of inspiring the people with a sentiment of gratitude. For many months it was known that scarcity was impending, then it was clear it would be famine, and then that the famine would be of the most terific character. The Government had had the experience of Ireland to guide them, but when does England ever learn anything for the benefit of any other country than her own? To read the accounts of what is being done now one might suppose Earl Russell was in power once again. Despite the entreaties of one of the ablest of the lieutenant-governors, the export of rice was not prohibited. Then the murderous test of relief works is being applied, and, as was the case even in Ireland, where the people are of a hardier race, the starved people are spared their sufferings by being hurried to death with labor they are incapable of performing. The want of carriage is of course felt—why was it not anticipated—and a tramway is contemplated. By the time it is finished the people probably will need neither rice nor anything else in this world. That dull pedantry which seems to be the curse of English administration everywhere is slaughtering the people in India as it did in Ireland. This time at least it is acting against the protest, against the warning, of the press. To that extent England at large is relieved from the responsibility of this terrible blundering, but it does not change the fact that Englishmen in office seem incapable of dealing happily with a subject people. They cannot enter into their feelings or wants, they cannot go outside pedantic English traditions; empirics in political economy they prefer to let a people starve *secundum artem*, to saving them by what might appear a wrench of some quasi-scientific principles.—*Cork Examiner.*

Patriots and Pharisees.

"Whatever may be the feeling of the political Pharisees of the day, Mitchel was, though wanting in their calculating courage, a good and faithful Irishman."

These are the words which accompany the subscription of the Archbishop of Tuam to the Mitchel Testimonial, and to these he adds others as sterling in their ring in reference to "the honest biographer and eloquent panegyrist of O'Neill," whose "claims upon all generous Irishmen" and his "country's gratitude," are constituted by "a disinterested love of country" and an honorable and exact reverence for civil and religious liberty. "The noble-minded exile." In these words the qualities of a man and the history of a life are summed up. And by whom? By one who has seen generations pass like the leaves from the trees, and whose voice, sweeter than the honey of Hymettus, has never failed to speak the words of truth in defence of them and of our Fatherland. *Laudari a laudato viro*—"to be praised by a man, himself praiseworthy"—that, indeed, is one of the highest glories to which any one can attain. To that John Mitchel has attained. And we have no doubt that this inflexible Man of the North, whom the power of all Great Britain could not move, will be moved at the true and kindly accents of the venerable Prelate of the West, and hold high above wealth this tribute of the esteem of John MacHale—the faithful patriot-pastor of Ireland, the typical Patriot-Prelate of the world. With this tribute we have also the test. By examining the lists of subscribers to the National Testimonial we can discern those who respect a good and faithful Irishman—and by noting the names which are not there we can, perhaps, discover "the feelings of the political Pharisees." If the Committee could communicate to the public any refusals received in reply to circulars (if circulars have been sent, or refusals received), it would further tend to illuminate the public mind as to who are and who are not political Pharisees. In the meantime, the concord of persons professing diverse views in politics in the building up of this National Testimonial is a thing admirable and instructive in itself. Mingled in harmonious co-operation to do honor to an Ulsterman, a Protestant patriot, if one ever was, we find the Archbishop of Tuam, Smith, Martin, Ronayne, Father Burke, Charles J. Kickham in company with several who suffered with him. Not only all parties, all creeds and all classes, but all ages of modern Irish politics concur to do honor to "the noble-minded exile."—*Irishman.*

WHY SINNERS ARE CREATED.—In a remarkable sermon recently preached in St. Barnabas's Church, Pimlico, the preacher proposed to consider the reason why sinners were created. The reverend gentleman attributed the creation of evil to God, who, he said, had put sinners into the world as dark shades are put into a picture, "to act as a contrast to the brighter colors."

LAMERTINE was asked by a friend if he did not spend too much in advertising. "No," was the reply, "advertisements are absolutely necessary. Even divine worship needs to be advertised. Else what is the meaning of church bells?"

The Guelph Family.

WHAT THEY COST ENGLAND—QUEEN VICTORIA'S WEALTH, AND HOW SHE OBTAINED IT.

There is a sentimental side to royality, which is all glitter and magnificence, which side we have always to the front in state ceremonials, court levees, palace receptions and royal marriages. There is another side of royality, which is as prosaic, matter of fact and unromatic as hard figures, arrange them how you like, always are. That is the reverse of the shield, and is made most obvious to our British cousins in the yearly financial statement, and by reference to those horrible volumes known as Blue Books. It is no wonder that they are beginning at last to groan beneath the costly raree show called royality.

Take that interesting object of a nation's lavish bounty, the Duke of Edinburgh, and let us see what the sailor prince costs the country, and what he has cost in the past. He is not yet thirty years of age, but he has received already nearly $600,000 from the State in the shape of annual allowances. Now, being married, his pay is increased, and he will draw $50,000 a year more than he did before he was matrimonially disposed of. If he should live for forty years more, he will then have extracted from the British Treasury no less a sum than five and one-half millions of dollars. Besides this, he is on the navy pay roll as a captain, and is provided with a palace to live in rent free.

The following list shows just what the other members of the royal family have drawn from the nation thus far, computed on the basis of their annual allowances, and, we believe, with accuracy:

Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia)	$640,000
Prince of Wales	2,000,000
Princess of Wales	500,000
Prince Arthur	150,000
Princess Alice (of Hesse)	360,000
Princess Helena (of Schleswig, etc.)	210,000
Princess Louise (of Lorne)	60,000
Princess Mary (of Teck)	65,000
Princess Augusta (of Mecklenburg-Strelitz)	450,000
The Duchess of Cambridge	450,000
The Duke of Cambridge	1,380,000
Making a grand total of	$7,655,005

These are but the totals of the annual allowances made to these persons, most of whom are housed besides in beautiful palaces, with ornamental grounds and every adjunct of luxurious ease, at the nation's expense, while some of them take yet further dips into the national breeches pocket as incubents of certain fat offices and snug sinecures. Then there is the great item in the royal pay-roll, the allowance of Queen Victoria—$2,000,000 per annum. It may not be generally known how Her Majesty came to be so immensely wealthy as she is, apart from this bountiful provision made for her by the nation. The story is a strange illustration of how large masses of wealth are frequently disposed of by their owners with eccentricity which nothing but a desire to achieve a posthumous notoriety can account for.

This is how Queen Victoria became a millionaire. It happened in the year 1852, when an old gentleman, if he may be so termed, died, leaving the whole of his property, worth about $2,500,000, to Her Majesty. This singular testator had a strange history, which, though it has been told before, will bear repetition here. His name was John Camden Neild, a successful gold and silver-smith in London. In 1814, on the death of his father, John Camden Neild, he succeeded to a large property, and with a steadfastness of purpose which lasted for life, he set himself to the task of increasing it by every means of economy which miserly ingenuity could devise. Probably he was the man who, when a fellow miser visited him at night, lighted a candle to show him into the parlor, and then blew it out because, as he said, they were well able to talk in the dark. He would scarce provide himself with what are counted as the barest necessaries of life. His raiment knew no change. His one blue coat, set off with metallic buttons, lasted him for life. He would not brush it because he feared the nap would be thereby injured. An overcoat was a luxury which no sort of weather could induce him to regard as anything but a superfluous garment. It is related of Mr. Coutts, the miserly banker, that being one day in a shop in the Strand, his woe-begone appearance induced a customer who met him there offer to relieve him, when the shopkeeper intervened with, "God bless you sir, that's Mr. Coutts, the banker, who could buy you up fifty times over." So with the miser Neild; his apparent poverty often won for him the proffer of alms, which he would invariably accept. A short time before his death he told one of his executors that he had made a most curious will, and half apologetically added that he considered he had the right to do what he would with his own. After his death, when the precious testamentary document came to be opened, it was found that all was willed "to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begging her majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit." The motive which suggests itself in explanation of this strange bequest is a craving on the part of this old money grabber that he might touch in this odd fashion even but the hem of the garment of royalty. There are not wanting those who say that it was the bequest of one miser to another; and though Queen Victoria has never gone to such extremities of economy, yet everything known of her private finances leads to the conclusion that her purse is swollen to bursting with riches carefully stored during her prolonged reign. Before the Neild legacy, she had purchased the Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Balmoral, her Scottish palace, out of her own private moneys. They are, therefore, her own private property, and are worth between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 at least.

Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle are national property, and all repairs and additions thereto, in fact every expense incurred in maintaining them, is defrayed by the National Exchequer, and since Victoria's tenancy thereof, about $5,000,000 have been expended under this head. Truly, royalty is costly to England, and the system of state pensions to Church dignitaries, political celebrities, military heroes, legal functionaries and their remotest descendants, from now down to the very crack of doom itself, makes the weight of the burden so heavy as to be beyond calculation within any space we can devote to it.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Of the people who die in our cities, a trifle more than half are children under five years of age. The diseases that cause this infant mortality are many, but their causes are few. Roughly stated, they are bad ventilation, defective drainage, and adulterated milk. The land-owners who build air-tight tenement houses, the city that leaves its sewerage undug and its parks unopened, and the dairymen who feed their cows on garbage and then dilute the poisoned milk they yield—these three unite to play Herod and cause the modern slaughter of the innocents. It is not strange to say that so many children die; the only wonder is that more of them do not give up the ghost of life that clings to their bodies. "Man's inhumanity to man" is bad enough, but man's barbarity to children is worse.—[Chicago Tribune.

Treasures of Ancient Troy.

Dr. Schliemann was on the point of giving up his excavations, and of quitting the Troad, perhaps for ever, when a lucky prod of the pick-axe revealed treasures as welcome as they were unexpected. In a small quadrangular space were found lying vases and other objects in metal, all bearing marks of fire, and sometimes even soldered together by the fierce heat. The quadrangular space had once contained a wooden box, which had been so completely burned up as not to leave a trace behind. This glorious find consisted of vases of gold and silver, head-dresses, ear-rings and bracelets of gold, and copper weapons of war. With this treasure was found a large copper key, bearing a close resemblance to the key of a modern strong box. There are fragments of swords and implements of war, fourteen axes, seven double-edged daggers, and thirteen copper lances. Next follow a silver dish and two small silver vases, which the discoverer called magnificent in their workmanship. There are also a goblet and three large silver vases, which all possess the peculiarity of being rounded at the base, and therefore could not be stood upon the table. Next follow six large blades of an alloy of gold and silver, and well wrought with the hammer. A similar mixture of gold and silver occurs in a small goblet seventy grammes in weight, provided, likewise, with a stand so shaped that the goblet could not rest upon it without being reversed. The gem of the collection is the depas amphikypellon—the drinking goblet to which we have already referred. It weighs 600 grammes, and is all of pure gold. The treasure likewise contains a globe-shaped bottle weighing 403 grammes, and a goblet weighing 226 grammes, both of pure gold. Then there is a copper plate to which is fastened a silver vase by the effect of intense heat as well as a copper vase, kettle and shield. Outside the box, or rather the quadrangular space it is supposed once to have occupied, a helmet, a silver vase and a goblet were picked up. The discoverer conjectures that the helmet belonged to the person who had deposited the box, and who was endeavoring to escape the conflagration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. MARION. G. T. HANLY.

Cash Tea Store

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, COFFEE and SPICES,

928 Market street,

Between Stockton and Powell.....SAN FRANCISCO.
fl4tf

BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS.

California Brass Works.

WEED & KINGWELL,

No. 125 First St.
Opposite Minna, San Francisco. Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass, Composition, Zinc and Babbitt Metal Castings. Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order. Also, a full assortment of Steam and Water Cocks and Valves, Hydraulic Pipes, Nozzles and Hose Coupling, Etc. Brass Ship work, Spikes, Sheating Nails, and Rudder Braces.

Agents for Seibert's Eureka Lubricator.
Highest market price paid for old Bells, Copper and Brass. jy4-tf.

T. J. DIXON. J. J. DIXON

Dixon Brothers,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 406 Montgomery street, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's., San Francisco.
All work warranted. my10tf

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WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET,

Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week	$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day	1 00
Single Meals	25
Lodging per Night	50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.
my24-tf

MANHATTAN HOUSE

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - - - 75c.

Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.
JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

227 & 229 Secon street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per week	$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for	1 00
Board and Lodging per Week	4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week	4 50

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
ap19-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McCLURE,

Bookseller and Stationer,

NO. 382 BOWERY, NEW YORK CITY.

Printing, Engraving and Book-binding. Blank Books, Music, Newspapers and Periodicals aug30-tf

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.

No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to. jy4-tf

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT OF New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand large stock of

Manila Rope, all Sizes,
Tarred Manila Rope,
Hay Rope.
Whale Line, etc. etc.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 FRONT STREET
my3-tf

P. M. TONER & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, ETC., ETC.

No. 20, Occidental Market, (Sutter street side), San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-tf

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JOHN H. CARMANY & CO.,

BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND

Job Printers.

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Opposite Post Office.....SAN FRANCISCO

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The only Commercial and Financial Weekly on the Coa
$9 00 per Year.

"OVERLAND MONTHLY."

The only Literary Magazine published on the Coast
$4 00 per Year.

"THE CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST AND FLORAL MAGAZINE."

Published Monthly.....**$2 50 per Year.**

"MARKET REVIEW."

In Letter-Sheet Form for merchants; published weekly
$5 00 per Year.

"THE DIAL."

The only Sabbath School paper on the Pacific Coas published Semi-Monthly....**25 Cents per Year.**

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OUR PRESSWORK is acknowledged to be the best in the city. ap12-tf

P. J. THOMAS. THEO. KULL. FRANK MAHON. WM. M. HINTON.

Cosmopolitan Printing Company.

No. 505 CLAY STREET,

N. W. corner Clay and Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply done.

Billheads.....$3 to $4 per 1000.
Cards..... $2 50 and Upwards.
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N. Sweeny,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 43 SECOND ST (opposite Jessie St.)

Constantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Vestings, which will be made to order on reasonable terms. Particular attention given to MILITARY UNIFORMS. jly5-t

JOHN KAVANAGH,

MERCHANT-TAILOR,

No. 15 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET (Grand Hotel).

CLOTHING TO ORDER FOR

Men, Youths, and Boys.

A Special feature is the Designing and Fabrication of Fine Suits for Boys, in a style of unsurpassable elegance. [fe14tf]

Premium Cutler.

First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1869.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1863.
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1865
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1864
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1860
First Premium of Bay District Society in 1860

....TO....

M. PRICE,

FOR HOME-MADE CUTLERY,

STORE: 415 KEARNY ST., bet. Pine and California.

FACTORY: 10 STEVENSON ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Razors, Knives, Shears, etc., made to order and warranted. Particular attention paid to jobbing. Damaged Cutlery polished equal to new. Country Orders promptly attended to. fe21tf

P. T. GATELY'S SAMPLE ROOMS,

Family Wine and Liquor Store,

1018 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE FIFTH, SAN FRANCISCO.
fe28tf

The Limerick Triumph.

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

We are sure there is not an Irishman living worthy of the name whose heart will not throb with delight, and who will not feel the warm life-blood course more freely through his veins, as he listens to the glad tidings which we this day announce, that the men of Limerick have elected as their representative the candidate whom they had chosen as best fitted to be the recipient of their confidence, despite the many obstacles raised by pretended friends and open foes to frustrate their patriotic endeavors. There can be no doubt at all that the result of this election contest is fraught with the brightest harbinger of hope for the future of our country, and while it covers the men of Limerick with imperishable laurels of deathless renown, it heralds a new epoch of our country's history, in which will be seen as great triumphs as this one—triumphs of free thought and unfettered action, guided by warm hearts and dauntless souls. The history of the contest is worth recapitulating.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of the county the first candidate to appear on the scene was Mr. Kelly a Catholic landlord, a professed Home Ruler, and personally a man much respected. Him the people would probably have selected had not another and a more eligible candidate been presented to them in the person of Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, they at once recognised his claims upon their gratitude, and they forthwith adopted him. And what were those claims? Not that he was a Home Ruler merely, but that he was a suspected rebel to English rule in Ireland—a Fenian suspect who had suffered imprisonment for Ireland, and given a son as a martyr to the cause. It was simply and solely because W. H. O'Sullivan had given proof incontrovertible that he was a deadly enemy to English rule in Ireland—that he was not one of those timid gentlemen who are so painfully solicitous for the preservation of the "integrity of the Empire"—that the people of Limerick joyfully accepted him as their candidate. That being so, it was plain that they had entered upon a serious contest from which there could be no shrinking; having adopted him, they were in honor bound to support his candidature against all comers and well and nobly have they redeemed that promise.

No sooner had Mr. O'Sullivan's candidature become a reality than the Catholic clergy took the alarm, and under the dictation of the Dean of Limerick issued their now famous manifesto against the popular candidate. This artfully-framed document was rather an appeal to the people to still follow the lead of their faithful clergy than a command to do so. such as we have been accustomed to in days gone by. It was, however, as we have shown, a logically weak production, which might be so read as to favor the National Candidate, whose cause it was designed to injure. But as it appealed with such force to the well-known generosity of Irishmen, and to their hereditary attachment to their clergy, it was justly considered formidable, and, moreover, its admonitions were enforced by altar harangues of unexampled violence, and backed up by the personal solicitations of the clergy individually. So that it seemed a matter of grave doubt whether after all the people could be induced to "go against their priests," even for the purpose of redeeming their pledges to the candidate of their choice, and vindicating the honor of their country. It was, in truth, a contest between clerical dictation and personal independence, all the advantages of which were with the former. But the result has proved the fallacy of those doubts. A great and glorious victory has been won.

For O'Sullivan, the people's candidate, has been elected by a majority of 2,500 votes over Kelly, the Whig nominee, and the protege of Catholic Bishops and priests of Limerick County. So signal a popular victory as this has the deepest possible significance. From every point of view it proves beyond doubt that the people of Ireland have once for all resolved to think for themselves in matters political. It was pointed out in the clerical manifesto that, as the election was to be held under the Ballot Act, the people could exercise the franchise without being exposed to any popular indignation. That was to say, that, as they could vote in secret, no one would know how they voted, and they could, therefore, give a vote for their "faithful priests" and no one be the wiser. Well, the voting was by ballot; there was no outbreak of popular violence, and the National candidate polled *four* times as many votes as his clerically-sustained rival.

Untrammelled in their voting by any outside influence to counteract their consciences, save the moral suasion attempted by the clergy, they have unmistakably pronounced in favor of freedom of political action. They have sent forth their manifesto—promulgated their decree—that henceforth no influence, however potent, no appeal to their traditional affections, no threats, no persuasion, shall cause them to swerve in the least from their allegiance to their country's cause. It is a solemn assertion of the right of the people to judge for themselves, which *must* be productive of immense benefit to our cause.

MORE OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.—A writer in "Lippincott's Magazine" for March gives some interesting reminiscences concerning the early life of the Siamese twins. They were born at a little fishing village near Bangkok. The father was a Chinaman, who spoke the Tai-chew dialect. The mother was born in Siam of a Chinese father and a Siamese mother, so that the twins were only one-fourth Siamese and three-fourths Chinese. They were known among their people as the Chinese twins. They wore the Chinese dress, and their hair was braided according to the fashion of that country. The mother was a fair, comely woman of medium height. Chang and Eng were the first-born sons of their parents, and there were four other pairs of twins, and four children at a birth. They were born at the close of 1811, or early in 1812. It never entered into the mother's mind that there was anything in common between the twins. They always played together as two, not as one, but when they prattled it was oftener to each other than to those about them. They seldom disagreed, but when they did, Chang, who was the largest, strongest and most intelligent, took the initiative. At first the ligament was so short that they were compelled to face each other, but as they grew up it lengthened. The cottage wherein they lived was a floating house, or one-story building, moored on the river bank. It was in 1824 that Mr. Robert Hunter, a Scotch merchant, first saw the twins, and conceived the idea of taking them to Europe. In 1829, in company with Captain Coffin and Mr. Hunter, they sailed for the future field of their great success.

APROPOS of the new temperance movement, the Cincinnati "Commercial" remarks: "The trade in corkscrews for private use is said to be rapidly increasing.

The Divide and Conquer Policy.

[From the Connaught Ranger.]

The assiduity with which the anti-Irish Press contrive to keep up divisions between the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland is something extraordinary. Day by day we are treated to a fresh view of the desire of the Protestants to repeal the Emancipation Act, and the plans of the Catholics for gaining a complete ascendancy. Both are solemnly warned that, without the influence of England, the one would assuredly ruin the other. Their mutual safety consists in the presence of a strong over-mastering to keep order and save the weak from the virulence of the strong. The anti-Irish Whig points to the huge funds filched from the old Church and placed at the disposal of the new, and asks why Catholics should be contented to see others enjoying what is theirs by all the sacred laws of society? The anti-Irish Tory now points to the progress Catholicity has been making since Emancipation, and asks why Protestants should be expected to look calmly on the ever-growing power of an implacable enemy to their principles? This is the unchanging policy of England to re-open old sores, and create new ones, with the view of keeping up the wall of separation that divides the Catholics from the professors of all other creeds. Now, the Nationalists of Ireland feel that the greatest obstacle to freedom is rooted in the hatred the professors of the conflicting forms of faith in Ireland bear towards each other. They, in season and out of season, preach forbearance, and exhort Catholics and Protestants to live amicably in their common country, without seeking either to oppress or annoy one another. Notwithstanding the malignant effusions of sectarian bigotry that flood the pages of the anti-Irish Press, and despite the one-sided assertions of great bad men, whose prejudices have so warped their judgment as to cause them to turn away from everything which tells against their conclusions, the great fact is growing clearer and clearer that the Catholics cannot injure the Protestants, nor the latter the former, without, at the same time, injuring themselves. They must live side by side, however distasteful that may be to them; and common sense loudly declares that it is their interest, as well as their duty, to keep on social, kind terms with one another, and stand together for the good of their common country. That this is the true doctrine of Irish Nationality may be at once inferred from the great efforts of O'Connell to unite the Catholics and Protestants in a common bond of political amity. He was never tired of assuring the friends of Ireland that the reconciliation of the Catholics and Protestants would be the sure forerunner of National Independence. Happily, the sufferers of all denominations are beginning to see that the policy of both English factions is nothing more or less than an elaborate sham on the people. They see in it a desire on the part of the Tories, on the one side, to dupe the Protestants into hopes of establishing the old Ascendancy; and of the Whigs, on the other, to patch up an alliance with the Catholics, on the terms that they sell the interests of the country for such patronage and crumbs of office as it may be convenient for the Minister to dole out to them. A glorious feeling of distrust and suspicion is becoming so strong in Catholic and Protestant circles that the tempter is on the brink of despair, and sees in every new accession to the Home Rule ranks, another proof that the old game of division is all but played out. Even in the North they can hardly keep up appearances. With the Orange Lodges in full swing, and a partial Bench, composed of Orangemen and their sympathisers, to dwarf down justice to the lowest dimensions, the cause of strife, outrage, and sectarian hatred is dwindling down into squabbles in the police courts, and rows between women and children magnified into fictitious importance by the Crown lawyers and the now notorious John Rea. This is a hopeful sign of the times. It speaks volumes for the intelligence of the age, and gives confidence to those who hope in a short time to see Old Ireland a Nation.

THE WAR IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.—The Home Rule Meetings in England are becoming rather serious in the eyes of the representatives of English opinion. Some of the outspoken haters of Ireland in that region see danger to their seats in the Irish vote, and are, accordingly, trying to understand what the "Hirish" would be at, with the view of conciliating them, as much as convenient, before the General Election arrives. More than one or two English aspirants to Senatorial honors have already condescended to court the favor of Home Rulers by distinct promises, to the effect, that if elected they will speak and vote in favor of that imporant measure. In Scotland the Irish element has become a power at the hustings, and the Scottish representatives are accordingly turning their attention to it with something like fear and trembling. It is found now that Glascow is all but in the hands of the "mere" Irish, so far as representation in the House of Commons is concerned. Without their aid, no Liberal could show face on the political stage, and to this fact the London seers at the Press attribute the marked attention Mr. Butt has paid to that city since he formed the Home Rule League. England has been long in the habit of fighting her political battles on Irish soil. Times and circumstances have at last changed the scene. for, to all appearance, she will be obliged at the next General Election to encounter the Irish *enemy* on English soil. It is expected that the Irish of England and Scotland will be able to send more Home Rule Members to the House of Commons than the Irish of Ulster can hope to send. This is a rather handsome feature in the old Cause. As soon as Pat establishes his importance at the English hustings, John Bull will begin to see that, after all, Ireland's grievances may be something more than imaginary.—*Connaught Ranger*

AN IMMENSE COUNTY.—San Bernardino is the largest county in the State—probably in the United States. The greater part, however, is uninhabited, and we may add that a very large portion is uninhabitable. Still, it possesses more good arable land than any county in California; and its barren deserts and bare mountains, worthless agriculturally, are of inestimable value mineralogically, containing, as they do, almost inexhaustible deposits of both the precious and useful metals. The San Bernardino valley is about 55 miles in length by about 25 in breadth. There is no better, nor more productive valley in the State; none so well watered; none so well adapted for the growth of the various productions common to temperate and semi-tropical countries; none where lands of equal fertility can be purchased so cheaply; none surrounded by such a rich and extensive mineral belt; and hardly another with such good natural facilities for vast manufacturing works. As a fruit-growing country, our facilities are superior to any other excepting Los Angeles, and our soil is equal to it.—*San Bernardino Guardian.*

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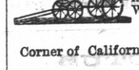

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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

RAMIE —Several Santa Clara county farmers are extensively planting ramie.

RICHARD MCCARTY was killed on Monday in the Caroline mine at Pioche. He made a misstep and fell a distance of 225 feet down the shaft.

THE new Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz county have commenced proceedings against the bondsmen of a county official for balance due the county.

THE TUNNEL through White's Hill, Marin county, on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, is just about completed. The cut is nearly 1,250 feet in length, and mostly through solid rock.

THE Washington authorities have decided that merchandise arriving at Detroit, destined for British Columbia, via San Francisco, will be allowed to go under the combined entry of transportation and exportation.

"THE ORDER OF ENOCH" is the name of a new organization, of which Brigham is the founder. The first step the noviciate takes is to turn over all worldly possessions to the Church. Little or no disposition is evinced among the Salt Lake savants to join the order.

A PLAINTIFF and one of the jurors, in a case recently on trial at Petaluma, rode together in a buggy from Santa Rosa to Petaluma while the case was pending. The fact coming to the knowledge of the judge, the juror was excused from service, and after the trial both parties were fined $50.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at Stockton on Saturday night to receive the report of the Committee on Amendments to the City Charter. There was an animated discussion of a personal character between Assemblyman Meyers and several persons who were present, to the great detriment of the business for which the meeting was convened.

THE Carson Mint received on the 6th from the mills on the Carson river, 40,000 ounces of retorted amalgam, from Crown Point ore for coinage; also 13,000 ounces of silver from San Francicco, to be converted into trade dollars. A large deposit for one day.

COAL is found in a number of the smal gulches among the bald hills of the Buttes, lying in thin layers between strata of clay from one to several inches in thickness, and on a considerable slant. Some of these streaks contain fine specimens of bituminous coal.

A correspondent writes from Marysville: "We are soon to have an opposition boat in carrying freight between this city and San Francisco by water."

SOME of the Sacramento free-thinkers organized a society on Monday evening for the promotion of good morals, general intelligence and a humanitarian life.

Germany's Position.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The latest received foreign papers contain the recent remarkable speech of Field Marshal Moltke. It was a circular note, addressed to foreign Powers, rather than a statement for domestic purposes. Moltke says the real question brought before the House is, whether henceforth Germany shall bear the heavy cost necessarily incurred by keeping 410,000 men on a permanent peace footing. That question must be considered in the light of our home and foreign relations. The present generation could not hope to escape the onerous duties connected with the maintenance of large armaments. It was but too probable that Germany would be obliged to protect for fifty years to come what she had gained in five months. Germany by the last war has won the respect, but certainly not the love, of her neighbors. In whatever direction members turn their eyes, they would find nations haunted with the idea that Germany was likely to

BECOME A DISAGREEABLE NEIGHBOR.

Before long. There was a strong French party in Belgium, notwithstanding that Germany had repeatedly saved the independence of that kingdom. Holland had begun to repair the works by which the country had been inundated, because the inhabitants were unaccountably afraid of German attack. There was not a man in Germany who advocated annexation; yet it was but too well known with whom the Dutch sympathized in the war of 1870. Even England had recently witnessed the publication of pamphlets contemplating the chances, not of French, but of Germans landing in the country. Denmark increased her coasting vessels, deeming it necessary to prepare against a German descent. Nay, Germany was even charged with the intention of invading the Baltic provinces of Russia and coqueting with German subjects of Austria; and this when France had copied the whole system of German military organization, and by extending the duty of military service over twenty years, and giving the law a retrogressive force, already possessed an active army of 1,200,000 men, and a territorial force of 1,000,000.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF FRANCE.

France had now 152 regiments of infantry, instead of 116, as before the war; 323 batteries, instead of 159, as formerly. France, who began the war of 1870 with eight corps d'armee, had now nineteen; and while Germany hitherto spent less than one hundred million thalers on her troops, does not hesitate to appropriate one hundred and seventy-one million thalers for a like purpose. The French Legislative Assembly, the other day, actually forced an extra sum of ten million thalers on their Government, to enable it to drill the second portion this year. French towns vied with each other in building barracks, setting apart drill grounds, etc. To be sure, the great majority of intelligent Frenchmen bear their defeat with more dignity than would appear to be the case, from the orations of popular speakers; yet the French Government are convinced of the necessity of procuring peace for some time to come. This, above all, was owing to the fact that a judicious General was at the head of the nation. Still, Germany remembered but too well the sad experience of some years ago, when the French Government was carried away by extreme parties and hurried into an independent war. H was sorry to say that, however many people in France might be opposed to the repetition of such a course, no one who listened to the

VOCIFEROUS CRIES FOR REVENGE

Which penetrates across the Vosges could abandon the idea that what had happened once might happen soon again.

He argued that all experience showed the comparative worthlessness of the militia, although it was true the Americans ultimately conquered with troops mobilized from militia forces, but the French mobiliers had been of but little use. Another argument against the militia was the danger of arming the people promiscuously when socialism was so rampant. He concluded with a strong appeal for an army strong enough to command peace.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, March 12th.]

WHEAT—We remark an increased movement, both for export and milling. Several farmers are also arranging to ship two or more large cargoes to the United Kingdom, not relishing the idea of selling here at a decline from rates far above, and which they months ago refused to accept. The arrivals at tide water begin to fall off materially, showing that the crop was much less than last year. The Orient from Oregon is at hand with 7,000 sks. Sales for the week aggregate the following: 50,000 sks, in lots, at $1 96@1 97½; 15,000 sks choice, $2: 1,500 sks inferior, $1 80@1 85; 2,500 sks Oregon, $1 90; 10,000 sks California, $1 92½@1 95; 12,000 sks do choice, $2, but now held higher, with light offerings. The latest Liverpool quotation is for average, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club, 12s 9d@13s.

BARLEY—The shipments East, coupled with those exported to foreign marts, aggregate since July 1st about 500,000 centals. Since September 1st to date upward of 150,000 ctls have gone overland from various points in the State, the exact figures having not yet been furnished. This has been distributed between Milwaukee, Louisville, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc. In addition to this, several hundred tons of Barley Malt have been shipped to Chicago and Philadelphia. Since March 1st, overland travel has been more or less interrupted by snows on the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and this serious obstacle to travel has retarded shipments Eastward not a little and occasioned a less active demand. Holders are, however, very firm in their demands for choice parcels of brewing, with a few sales at the highest rates of the season. The transactions for the week, so far as reported, embrace the following, in lots: 12,500 sks choice brewing, $1 75; 2,500 sks coast brewing, $1 65; 4,500 sks bright coast, $1 60; 5,000 sks bright feed, $1 55; 2,500 sks, $1 62½@1 65; 2,500 sks brewing, $1 70. At the close, we quote the range of the market at $1 55@1 65 for coast; and for bay, $1 65@1 75 ₱ ctl.

OATS—The receipts from Oregon continue upon a liberal scale. The Ajax brought us 3,044 sks and the Oriflamme 2,729 sks. The total shipments to this port from August 1st to March 1st is stated by our Oregon exchanges to be 65,000 sks. This added to our own crop has a depressing effect, knowing that there is a plentiful supply yet to come forward whenever required. Sales for the week embrace the following, in lots: 5,000 sks Oregon, $1 70@1 75; 2,500 sks California, $1 60@1 65 ₱ ctl. The extremes of the market, $1 55@1 80, for dark Coast up to the best and brightest the market affords.

CORN—The receipts of late have been small, with limited transactions within the range of $1 70@1 75. The heavy rains during the winter in the southern counties of this State will no doubt be productive of very large crops the present season—far greater than ever before.

RYE—The offerings are light, with but little business, at $1 75@1 80 ₱ ctl.

HAY—The supply is large, with small cargo sales at $13@16 ₱ ton.

HOPS—The local market is exceedingly quiet at 30@35c. At the East very little business is doing at latest mail dates. Prime qualities were scarce in New York at 30@40c; California good to choice quoted at 45@50c; ditto low to fair, 35@40c, currency.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—Mill prices in jobbing lots $20@32 50 ₱ ton respectively.

FLAXSEED—The present price is 3c, but the oil mills offer 3¼c for next crop.

WOOL—Advices from the northern part of the State are very unfavorable as to the sheep and their general condition. It is computed that in some districts 25 per cent. of the yearlings and this season's lambs have perished for want of food and exposure to the elements. The reports are also unfavorable in other parts of the State, owing to the backwardness of the season, cold and wet, and a scarcity of fodder. From the southern part of the State, advices are more cheerful; pasturage is good and the season propitious for the young lambs. The market with us continues languid. A single lot of Spring Wool has made its appearance here, but is yet undisposed of. During the week past two of the local mills have purchased something like 100,000 lbs ordinary grade fleece, which reduces stock somewhat. Still there is considerable left of the Fall clip, mostly of inferior, which it is very difficult to work off even at extremely low rates. Sales aggregate 125,000 lbs free Southern at 15½c.

HIDES—The receipts are very light, holders asking 18c for Dry (selections); Salted, 8½@9c. 5,500 lbs Wet Salted sold at latter rate.

TALLOW—There is an increased demand, with sales of 6,500 lbs Crude at 6¾c; 7,000 lbs Soap Grease, 5½c.

POTATOES—The supply of Humboldts is out of first hands, but are selling at $1 75@1 85. Petaluma and Tomales are held at $1 65@1 80 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Are scarce, selling at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—Market well supplied at moderate prices. We quote: Hens and Roosters, $6 50@7 50; Broilers, $6 00@7 00; tame Ducks, $8 00@9 00 ₱ doz; tame Geese, $3 00@3 50 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, plenty at 16@17c for Gobblers, and 17@19c ₱ lb for Hens; dressed do, 19@21c ₱ lb. Game is plentiful, with a light demand. Hare, $1 50@2 00 ₱ doz; Quail, $1 75@2; Snipe, 75c@$1; English do, $2@2 50; wild Geese, best, $2 50@2 75; Mallard Ducks, $2 50@3; small do, $1 50@2 ₱ doz.

CATTLE—Beef of really choice quality is quite scarce and high, while inferior and poor is plenty and at low prices for the season. Slaughterer's prices are: Beef, ₱ quarter, 6@12½c. Mutton, 5@6c. Spring Lambs, 10c. Calves, 6@8c. Hogs are in fair supply with moderate demand for large and active demand for small. We quote live at 5½@6½c, the latter price for small, which are very scarce, and 7@8½c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Choice fresh Roll Butter is arriving more freely, though prices remain unchanged, say 35@40c, the latter for extra choice. California Cheese is extremely scarce, with a good demand at 16@18c; Eastern is scarce and wanted at 16@18c. Fresh California Eggs are in good supply at 27@27½c. 6,000 dozen received from Oregon, selling at 22½@24c.

A PENNSYLVANIA couple lately had the bad taste to be married in a graveyard. The festive incident caused the worst pun we have ever heard: for some wretch said: "But then, you know, it's cemeterial.

P. T. Flynn & Son.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

PROSPECTUS

.... OF THE ....

Monthly Irish National Magazine,

A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influence of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. THE IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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One Copy by Mail One Year (in advance) $1 25
Five Copies, " " " " 5 50
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All communications, remittances, etc., will be forwarded to Wm. J. Nicholson, Manager Irish National Magazine, Drawer 153, P. O. Cleveland, O. Office 78 and 80 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

To those who Could Not Get Waited on, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

We have now a Large Staff of Salesmen, and will be in a position on MONDAY and following days to dispose of the entire stock.

DRY GOODS!

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THE ENTIRE STOCK

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BY ORDER OF

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Dry Goods.

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

GREAT ANNUAL

Clearance Sale.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that our Great Annual Sale commences TO-MORROW (Monday), February 2d, and will be continued for twenty-six days. During that time the entire stock will be sold at a tremendous reduction.

The subjoined list of prices will give some idea of the reductions made, but to fully understand and appreciate the bargains that are now offered, ladies would do well to call and examine the Stock, compare prices, etc., (which I respectfully invite all intending purchasers to do) before purchasing elsewhere:

	Worth	Reduced to
BLACK SILKS,	$2 25	$1 25
BLACK SILKS,	2 50	1 50
BLACK SILKS,	3 00	2 00
BLACK SILKS,	3 25	2 25
BLACK SILKS,	3 50	2 50
BLACK SILKS,	4 00	2 75

☞ 20 pieces French Cros Grain Black and White Striped Silks, reduced to 75 cents a yard; original price, $1 25.

100 pieces Irish Poplins (Imitation), reduced to 25 cents a yard.

200 pieces Fine Wool Serges, reduced to 40 cents a yard.

50 pieces French Velours, 25 cents a yard; original price, 60 cents.

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BLACK GOODS
ALL MARKED DOWN.
GOOD BLACK ALPACA,
25 cents a yard.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK CASHMERE,
75c. a yard; worth $1 25.

500 Wool Shawls (72x72), reduced to $1 50 each.

Large Heavy Gray Blankets, reduced to $2 a pair.

Large Size Marseilles Quilts, reduced to $1 each.

Large Size Linen Napkins, reduced to $1 a dozen.

Large Size Linen Towels, reduced to $1 a dozen.

Double Width Sheeting, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

Heavy Unbleached table Linen, reduced to 20 cents a yard.

Handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

Heavy Wool Shaker Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard

Good Canton Flannel, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.

Oregon Scarlet Twilled Flannel, reduced to 37½ cents a yard.

Plain Scarlet Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

Heavy Scotch Ginghams, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.

All Linen Crash, 12 yards for $1.

Ladies' All Linen Homstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.

Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.

French Kid Gloves, 60 cents a pair.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves (First Choice), reduced to $1 25.

150 Beautiful Sashes, reduced to Half Price.

Men's Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, reduced to 50 cents a pair.

Ladies' English Merino Vests, reduced to 75 cents each.

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500 pairs Splendid French Corsets, reduced to 50 cents a pair.

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